THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York
Vol. LXXVII, No. 1 New York, April 7, 1923 Whole Number 1720

27926
20

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

BORAH AS PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER

"SO CÆSAR ONCE REFUSED A CROWN," is the skeptical comment of one editor as he records Senator William E. Borah's statement that he is not a candidate for the Presidency. In any case, notes the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a journal that finds itself generally in sympathy with the present Administration, the recent utterances of Idaho's independent Republican Senator are "not calculated to be helpful to President Harding's legitimate aspiration to succeed himself." "In his attitude toward the party of which he is a member, Senator Borah is more of a judge than a prophet, but he would like to be more of a prophet than a judge," remarks the independent St. Louis *Star*, which characterizes him as "without doubt the most vigorous and vital figure in the Republican party at the present time." And another independent paper in the same Missouri city, *The Globe-Democrat*, admits that, while Senator Borah is "usually wrong," he is right when he says that the people are demanding stronger political leaders.

Senator Borah "hopes to reform his own party by 'boring from within,'" remarks the independent Cleveland *News*, "but it's rather hard to bore through Pittsburgh steel, or Wall Street gold, or solid ivory." As the Worcester *Evening Gazette* (Ind.) sees it, the Idahoan's ringing criticisms of the present political situation are subject to discount on the ground that he is not a disinterested observer. Says this New England journal: "There is some reason to suspect that he sees himself as the Moses who could lead the people out of the present wilderness into his own idea of the Promised Land." But whether he views himself in this light or not, there are others who do so regard him. In a Washington dispatch to the Seattle *Union Record*, dated March 16, we read of the launching of an "endless chain" born in his behalf:

"The first 'literary' bombardment in the Senator Borah 1924 presidential boom assailed Washington this week. It came from California, and took the form of throwaways and endless chain post-cards, calling upon the American people to 'get into step and declare as with one voice: William E. Borah for President, 1924.'

"The 'Borah Chain' post-card, inaugurated and published by Marcus W. Robbins, attorney, of San Diego, California, states:

"'Link by link and vote by vote, it will carry him into the White House. Wm. E. Borah stands in the van of the progressive movements of this country and has a record of public service of the highest order.'

"Recipients of this literature are urged to pass it along and 'not break the chain.'"

"THE VOTERS ARE AHEAD OF THEIR LEADERS,"

declares Senator William E. Borah, who tells the Republicans that "we are not measuring up in our party program to either the sincerity or the courage of the masses of the American people."

Senator Borah's own words, spoken on recent occasions, indicate to some that he is not unprepared to enter the Presidential race if the occasion demands it. Many observers note particularly his arraignment of present conditions in his party; his lack of sympathy with President Harding's foreign policy; and his significant statement that a third party movement is more than a possibility. A veteran Washington correspondent recently listed the four points to be chiefly strest in the Senator's speech-making campaign as follows:

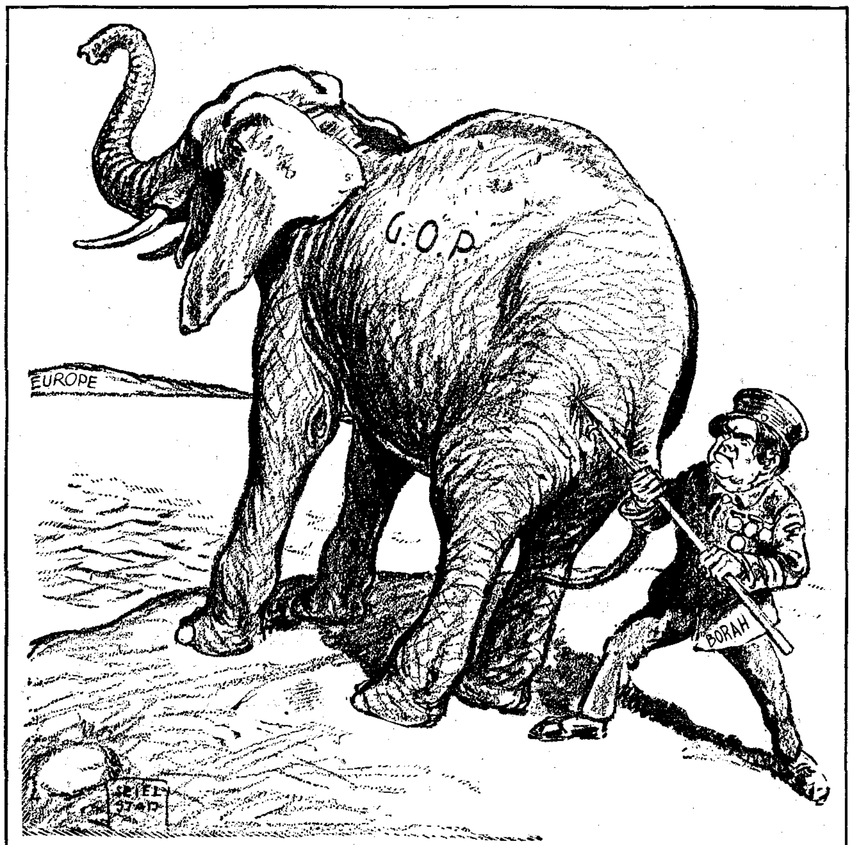
> The creation of an International Court (not the League of Nations indorsed by President Harding) to adjudicate all disagreements between nations; an economic conference for the solution of European problems; recognition of the Soviet Government in Russia and the Obregon Government in Mexico; and the reduction of national expenditures.

Speaking in New York early in March Senator Borah warned his Republican audience that if the Republican party "continued to keep the United States from doing its share in restoring the peace and amity of the European nations," it would surely go down to defeat in 1924. "If you go into the campaign of 1924 relying on patronage, on the denunciation of our opponents, on mere expediency, and if we step aside from

Periodical
L 71
LIBRARY

these great problems that are facing the world," he declared, "the returns in November will be more discouraging to us than any before in the history of the party."

Then, in a speech delivered some days later at Akron, Ohio, and hailed by the Manchester *Union-Leader* (Rep.) as an example of "Borah at his best," he again warned his party against "pussyfooting," and pointed to the danger of a third ticket. He said in part, as quoted in the dispatches:



"THE NEW TRAINER."

—Seielstad in the Charleston *Gazette*.

"Political conditions are distressingly unsatisfactory to both political parties. The voter is alarmingly independent. Party lines are shadowy and uncertain. Party leaders seem confused. The rank and file are distrustful. Party appeals excite no enthusiasm. And yet the people are deeply and profoundly interested in public questions and eager for information upon all political problems.

"If I were going to suggest the underlying fundamental vice of American politics at this time I would unhesitatingly declare that it consists in playing the game on too low a standard—far below the level of both the intelligence and patriotism of the voter.

"In my opinion, what we really lack is not capacity, not intellectual understanding of the task, but a want of faith apparently in the willingness of the electorate to follow a brave and determined program.

"We are still trying to hold together and win battles through the power of patronage, the appeal to past party achievements, and to denunciation of the opposition.

"It is a fearful mistake. It is bringing up to the brink of political disaster and ruin.

"I venture to declare that the people of this country are ready and anxious and willing and capable of meeting this situation.

"The people are far ahead of their leaders, both in conception of duty and of courage. If we can once understand this fact and believe it, we shall rescue the Republican party from its present perilous situation and render incalculable service to the country.

"A Democrat in the days of Jackson was a crusader. A Republican in the days of Lincoln was an apostle. Give the people the issues and the program and those heroic days in party politics will return. . . .

"I do not turn aside to discuss third-party movements. Such a movement is not impossible, not even improbable. But the old parties have it within their power to put an end to all such movements by courageously meeting and dealing with the problems at hand in thorough fashion.

"Let us make no mistake as Republicans about the seriousness of the outlook—to misread the popular demand, as this particular juncture means something more to the party than temporary defeat.

"The undercurrent is strong and somewhat unruly, but it belongs to any party which discovers it and harnesses it to the great tasks of the hour. . . .

"If I am not greatly in error, there is a demand in this country for a political party which believes in the Constitution of the United States—which knows enough to know that you can not have an indestructible Union unless it rests upon indestructible States—that this constant encroachment upon local self-government and the functions of the State is undermining our whole structure of government.

"A party brave enough to denounce and bold enough to disown as enemies of our common peace all who would kindle anew the baleful fires of racial or religious intolerance.

"A party which looks upon the Treasury of the United States as a place where public moneys are kept to be drawn out only and alone in the public's interests, and not a place for the deposit of campaign funds to be tapped every time a block of votes becomes sufficiently organized and sufficiently arrogant to make the demand.

"We have found in the past in dealing with affairs at Washington that it is easier to create a bureau and shunt responsibility than to devise a remedy and assume responsibility.

"If the Government could be relieved of the fruits of this shambling party expediency and the public service cleansed of political dread, many of the questions which seem complex would grow simple and more than half our troubles would disappear."

The Republican Omaha *Bee* searches this speech in vain for "ideas around which Republican leaders are to rally." But a Washington correspondent of the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle* suggests that the Senator from Idaho is deliberately holding back certain details of his political program "until a more opportune time." We read:

"There is no disposition to discount Mr. Borah's oratory as a whip on the indifferent back of public opinion, but those who are interested in his personal future are beginning to doubt the wisdom of continued vagueness. It was said to-day that there was nothing in his Akron speech that rock-ribbed conservatives in either party might not readily indorse.

"On the other hand, Mr. Borah's friends believe that he may be keeping his own program back until a more opportune time. If Mr. Borah has any constructive ideas about Republican fortunes, he may not be willing to hand them over, at this early date, to Mr. Harding and his managers for their ready adoption. If Borah can create enough public sentiment in favor of a strong constructive program in next year's campaign, he can add much to his own strength as a critic, if nothing more, when the time comes for him to outline his own ideas in detail."

What are some of the outstanding facts of Senator Borah's record and personality which may shed light on the question of his Presidential availability? Turning to the current press for an answer we find his hostile critics discussing him as an obstructionist, an impractical idealist, a man who can "stir things up" but who "can not construct." He is "ornery, just plumb ornery," avers the Republican Syracuse *Post-Standard;* and the New York *Tribune* likens him to the angry little girl who snapt at her friend: "I don't know what you're going to say, but whatever it is ain't so." Scarcely more sympathetic is the picture printed by another Republican paper, the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil,* in which we read:

"Borah is first of all something of an Apollo in appearance.

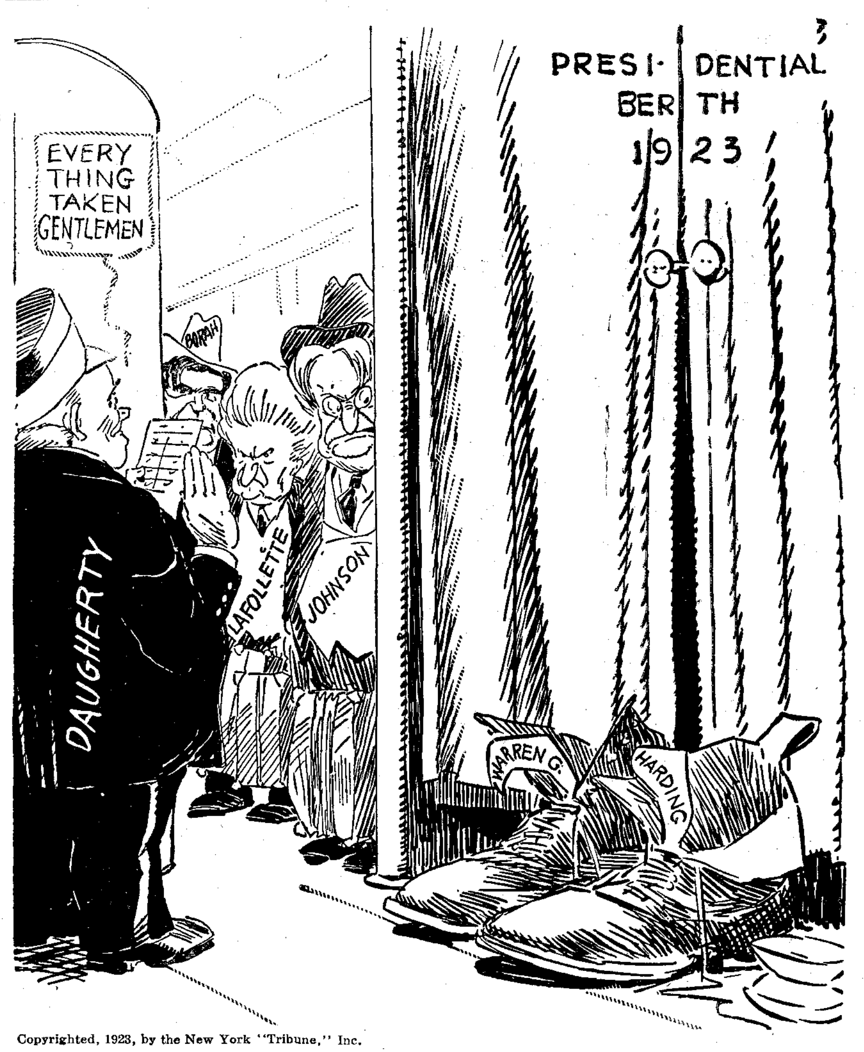
He is a really handsome man, physically. He claims to be a Republican in politics, but the records do not show that he has ever cooperated with the party in the promotion of legislation or anything else. In Congress and in politics he is a maverick. His rôle is akin to that of a bull elk who has become so crusty that he refuses to associate with the herd but hangs around the bunch at some distance.

"Truly the observations of this man approach the ludicrous when all the factors in the situation are examined. He says he is a Republican. We have just finished two years of a Republican Administration. The record established bears inspection well. World peace was promoted by a Disarmament Conference. At the beginning of this two-year period the country was full of unemployed people—something like five millions. Government bonds were worth around 85 cents on the dollar. Now labor is universally employed at high wage levels, and the wages show an upward tendency. Government bonds are selling at par or above.

"What did Borah say about this record? Nothing! What did Borah have to do with the making of this record? Nothing, absolutely nothing! . . .

"The need of the present day in this country is more men willing to cooperate with their associates in the accomplishment of practical results in business and legislation. The only danger that we face is from too much ballyhooing such as Borah is indulging himself in wherever he can get an invitation to speak.

"The Republican party in this country will be alive and active long after this Idaho windjammer has passed from the stage of active political life. It has witnessed many desertions from its ranks. In the eighties General Weaver led a contingent in revolt. In the nineties Teller of Colorado led a little group out of the St. Louis convention which nominated McKinley for President. In 1912 Theodore Roosevelt left the party and operated as an independent. Still the party survived. It is in a healthy status right now and going strong. There was never a time in the history of the party when it was more deserving of confidence and support. In Borah's vivid imagination he sees things which exist only as shadows. The third-party movement which he sees looming in the future is a myth. It has been looming to the fore in this country through every hour of its history and it is not nearly as large now as it has been in former years."



Copyrighted, 1923, by the New York "Tribune," Inc.

GUESS THE BOYS MIGHT AS WELL GO BACK IN THE SMOKER.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

Turning to the other side, we are reminded by Senator Borah's friends that instead of having nothing whatever to do with the Washington Disarmament Conference, it was he who forced the Administration into it. "Mr. Borah," says the New York *World* (Dem.), "drove his party to acceptance of the Naval Armament Limitation Conference." For this and other reasons, avers *The World*, "he has no small claim to respect as an advocate of action in the interest of world peace and accord." According to the Republican Cincinnati *Times-Star* he is "a great orator, with courage and unusual charm of personality." Further, "he is a constitutionalist; he has a real veneration for our institutions and the men who brought them into being." The important fact, in the opinion of the Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, is that "Senator Borah, the most gifted of all the Irreconcilables, and by far the ablest, is done with isolation and is pulling away from it as hard as he can go." In the same paper we read further:

"From any other Republican of the first rank but Borah the charge that the party was playing the political game on too low a standard—that its program has degenerated into a mere gum-shoeing for votes—would come with questionable grace. The Senator from Idaho launches the indictment from a safely intrenched position. When most of his Western colleagues were stampeding for a soldier bonus—the most brilliant example of gum-shoeing for votes in the party's recent history—Senator Borah balked and defied the bonus hunters to do their worst. When every other Senator of his party bestowed his benediction upon the Fordney-McCumber tariff—a measure that combined gum-shoeing for votes with gunning for the gratitude of powerful vested interests—Senator Borah alone withheld his blessing. And this despite a wool schedule that was enormously attractive to his sheep-raising constituents. It is true that Senator Borah votes against measures of all kinds with great ease and fluency and that his opposition is therefore not always a sign of virtue in action. One recalls his vote against the British debt settlement. But it is also true that, to an extent not true of any other Senator in Washington, Republican or Democrat, Borah votes with fine independence of those grosser political compulsions that dictate the action of his less adventuresome colleagues."

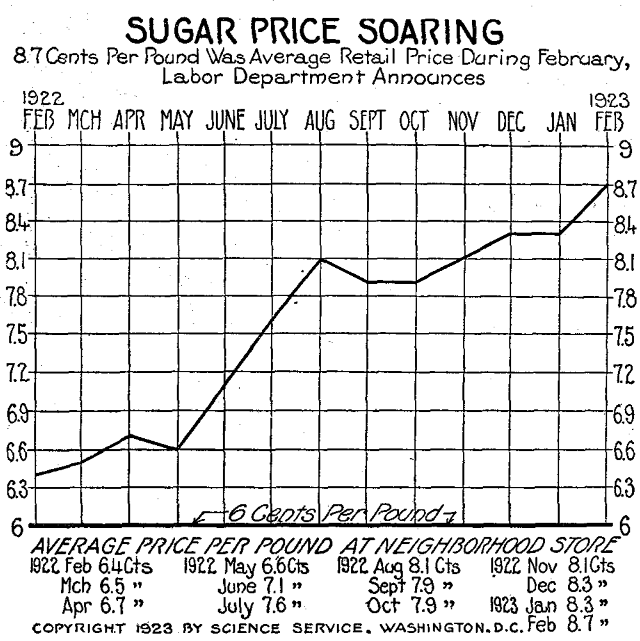
More comprehensive is the survey of Senator Borah's career, supplied by Frederic J. Haskin in a Washington letter to the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette:*

"Borah has ranked as one of the big men of the Senate almost from his appearance in that distinguished body of lawmakers. His legal knowledge is great, he is a profound student of public questions, and as a debater he has encountered few equals and no superiors since his advent in Washington. He is a man of high ideals, and that he has courage of the genuine brand was demonstrated by his prosecution of Moyer and Haywood in the famous labor cases at Boise City in 1907.

"As a Senator the gentleman from Idaho has occupied a rather peculiarly isolated position, due largely to his independence of thought and action. He has been rated as a progressive, if not a radical, and yet at times he has stood with the conservatives. He is liked and respected and his advice and cooperation have been sought by his colleagues, but it could scarcely be said that he has ever been really in or of any group."

THE BULL IN THE SUGAR SHOP

WHEN THE BULL CUTS LOOSE in the china shop, he is about the only one who enjoys the performance. So, when the "bulls" of the market rush about sky-rocketing the price of a universally used commodity like sugar, the pleasure is all theirs. "Sugar Goes Up, Pleasant for Gamblers," runs a headline, but at the same time housewives grumble at paying nine or ten cents a pound for their sugar, the President of the United States is being told "that households are being robbed of millions of dollars each week by conspiracy to increase sugar prices," leading refiners withdraw from the market, United States Senators talk of investigation, the government departments of Justice and Commerce start inquiries, and the President performs his first official act during his vacation by setting the Tariff Commission to work to see whether it would do any good to lower the tariff on sugar. At the same time newspapers generally call on the Government to investigate, and advise consumers to buy as little sugar as possible while the prices are high; and if they are of the Democratic persuasion they accuse the new Republican tariff of helping boost the price of sugar. The speculation for the rise in sugar on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange last month "reached such a pitch of activity and fat profits," we read in the New York *World*, "as to stir the envy of the habitués even of the wheat pit and the cotton mart, not to mention the Stock Exchange." In the middle of the month *The Wall Street Journal* heard sugar men predicting a repetition of the 1920 sugar-market boom, and "in that year prices went as low as 9⅛ cents in the early part of February, and sold for twenty-three cents in June." In the past few weeks the retail price of sugar, following the wholesale quotations for raw and refined, jumped from around seven to ten cents. The Department of Labor discovered that housewives throughout the United States paid an average of 8.7 cents a pound for sugar at the neighborhood store during February; at the end of March grocers were charging nine and a half cents or ten cents. And it appears to a writer for Science Service in Washington that sugar prices are "traveling in the direction of the peak price of the war period when householders paid eighteen and twenty cents," the present retail prices being about double those before the war "when the householder often was able to buy for 4.5 cents per pound."



WHAT HAPPENED TO SUGAR.

At the end of March sugar sold even higher, at about ten cents.

There has been such a confusion of tongues over the sugar situation that it may be well to note the sequence of events and pronouncements from authorities as set down by the American Sugar Refining Company in connection with its recently issued annual report. When the year opened, several sugar authorities predicted higher prices. On February 9, the big excitement started with the publication of an advance press summary of a Commerce Department report, the opening sentence of which gave an amazing fillip to speculation: "Production for 1923 only 125,000 tons higher than last year; consumption needs estimated at 725,000 tons above production." The next day there was heavy speculative buying of sugar based on reports of a world shortage, and up went the prices. But on the 12th Secretary Hoover made the statement that there was no cause for alarm in his Department's survey; that sugar consumption this year will exceed production by 700,000 tons; that the 1,203,000 ton carry-over from last year's crop will leave a surplus of 476,000 tons at the end of this year; and that while this is less than one-third the carry-overs of the last two years, it ought to be ample when invisible stocks and possible decrease in consumption are considered. Within the next forty-eight hours statements were made by the Department of Commerce and four leading authorities in the sugar trade that, as one sugar man put it, "there will be plenty of sugar for everybody." Yet in the next few days several financial authorities predicted continued high prices, and on the 23d the wholesale price of refined sugar reached nine cents, the highest since 1920. Leading sugar authorities seem to differ about the emptiness of the world's sugar-bowl. "The supply is ample," insists President Babst of the American Sugar Refining Company, that is "if—and this is the real secret of the present sugar situation—everybody will ignore 'scare stories' and alarming reports and buy their sugar only as they need it." Similarly Claus A. Spreckels, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, is quoted in the New York *American's* financial page as saying:

> "There will not be a shortage this year. On the contrary, if the industry allows the present speculation to continue, there will be a substantial hold-over at the end of the year."

On the other hand, Lamborn and Co., sugar brokers, whose detailed statistics are quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, estimate that world sugar production for the year ending September 1, 1923, will fail to meet production by about 200,000 tons. This means falling back more heavily than usual on the normal reserve supply carried over each year. Or else the very fact that prices are higher will reduce consumption below the predicted figure. But in any event this firm expects prices to remain on a higher level than last year. Similarly a number of sugar houses quoted by the New York *Commercial* expect, not an actual shortage, but such cutting down of surplus as to keep prices from dropping materially. That 476,000-ton surplus predicted by Hoover is "a slender margin," in the Boston *News Bureau's* opinion. It quotes a Boston sugar authority which reckons it "just about a nine days' supply." Obviously, say these sugar people, "it is rather a dangerous situation where the indicated surplus of a food commodity is equal to only nine days' requirements." Trade authorities are said by the Boston paper to feel that sugar prices are likely to remain at a high level because the big consuming months are ahead; because grocers and refiners have small stocks on hand; because Cuban producers, whose crop may be smaller than usual, are likely to hold out for high prices; because there will be a large export demand, and finally, because United States consumption of sugar is not likely to drop, even with granulated selling at from 10 to 12 cents per pound, "as the increased prosperity of the country should eliminate such a possibility." "Sugar hysteria" is *The News Bureau's* characterization of the outcry

40858

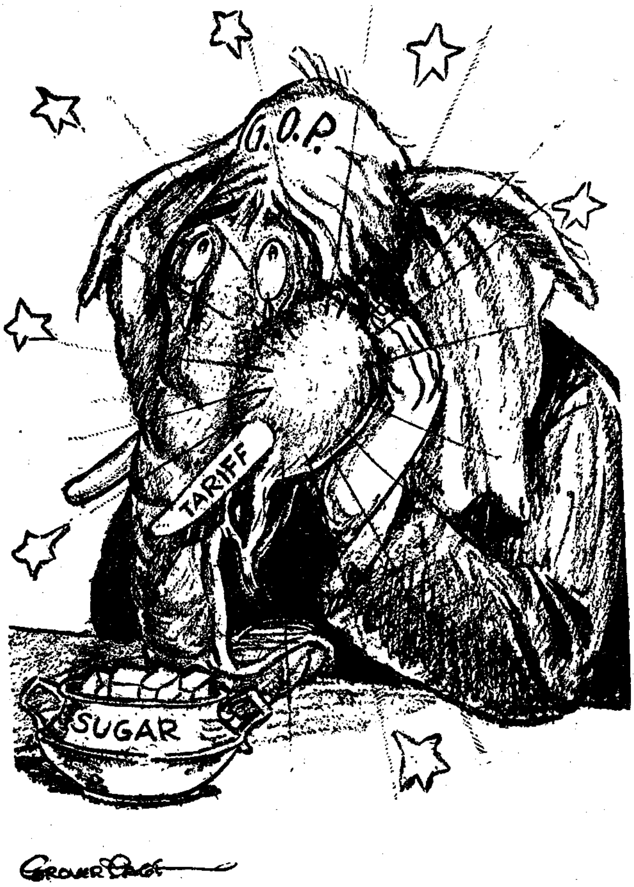
against sugar speculation. And the Brooklyn *Citizen* agrees that even with sugar selling around nine cents retail, "it is one of the cheapest commodities in the market, and no one is raising a hullabaloo except cheap political demagogs of the La Follette kind."

But there is "hullabaloo" enough in the press. "The best, the most effective way to smash a corner in any food product," says the Spokane *Spokesman Review*, "is to turn the searchlight on it and let the consuming public know the facts." "Unwarranted manipulation of the prices of an important and essential food product," declares the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "calls for as much governmental attention as does an advance of the price of gas for automobiles." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* believes that "the public expects the Federal Government to use every necessary power it possesses to fight the condition that foists on the American people an indefensible tax on every meal they consume." And the call is echoed by papers like the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Troy *Times*, New York *World*, and Providence *News*.

Assertions that the tariff helps make sugar dearer have not escaped President Harding in Florida. In requesting the Tariff Commission to make an inquiry, he said he found it "difficult to believe that the duty on sugar can have any part in making the abnormal prices which prevail," but he added that if the Commission could find "any ground for believing the duty to be even partially responsible," he would "be glad to proclaim a reduction in duty as provided by the law." The Republican National Committee rises to defend the sugar tariff, saying:

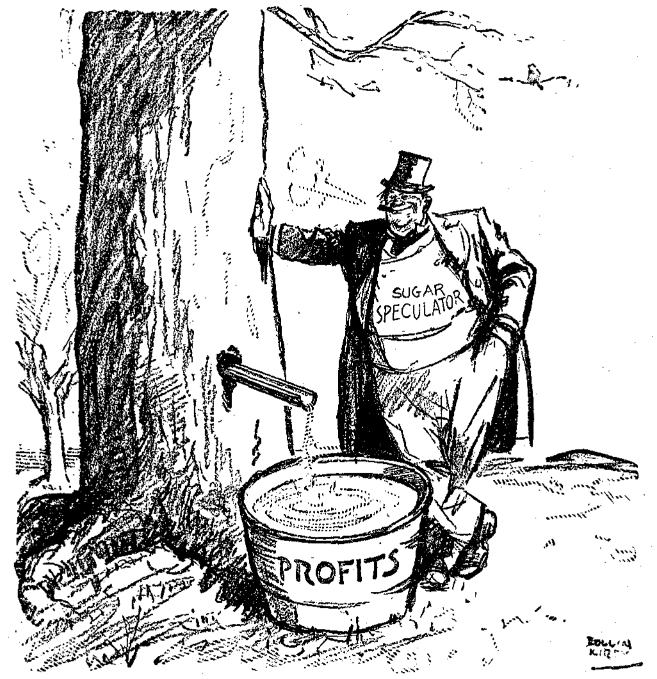
> "The present speculation in sugar is no more attributable to the Fordney-McCumber tariff than was the recent speculation in Piggly Wiggly stock. The present tariff on sugar is from three-fourths of a cent to 1¼ cents greater than the Underwood tariff. To assert that an increase in tariff of a cent a pound causes an advance of 6 to 8 cents a pound in the price of sugar is to give utterance to clotted nonsense."

But even the Republican New York *Tribune* admits that the Fordney-McCumber sugar rates are "burdensome," and the Commission "may easily find it advisable to moderate them." Another Republican paper, the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, says that "protecting sugar profiteers is almost like paying a man for stealing from you." Papers independent politically like *The Wall Street Journal*, New York *Journal of Commerce*, Indianapolis *News*, Milwaukee *Journal*, and Detroit *News* agree that the sugar tariff plays its part in the high price of sugar. The Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.) observes that "ever since the new tariff was adopted last summer with its 1.76 cents per pound duty on Cuban sugar, and 2.20 cents on every other kind of imported sugar, the price of sugar has been kiting." The Democratic papers are loud in their accusations of the tariff as an accomplice before the fact. "The higher sugar tariff," flatly asserts the New York *World*, "protects the speculators and refiners in their operations, and was intended to enable them to boost prices and gouge consumers." "All the prosecuting agencies of the Government," we are told by the New York *Times* (Dem.), "can not prevent the American public from being compelled to pay more for sugar so long as the tariff which was frankly designed to force them to do it remains where it was fixt by a Republican Congress with the approval of a Republican President." And here representative Democratic papers like the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Raleigh *News and Observer*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Nashville *Tennessean* and Chicago *Journal*, are in full agreement.



HIS SWEET TOOTH.

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.



THE SAP'S RUNNING.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Instead of finding fault, we should look for remedies, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*. It suggests such reduction of the tariff rates as the President can make, and the elimination of all Commerce Department statements which could possibly be interpreted to involve market forecasts.

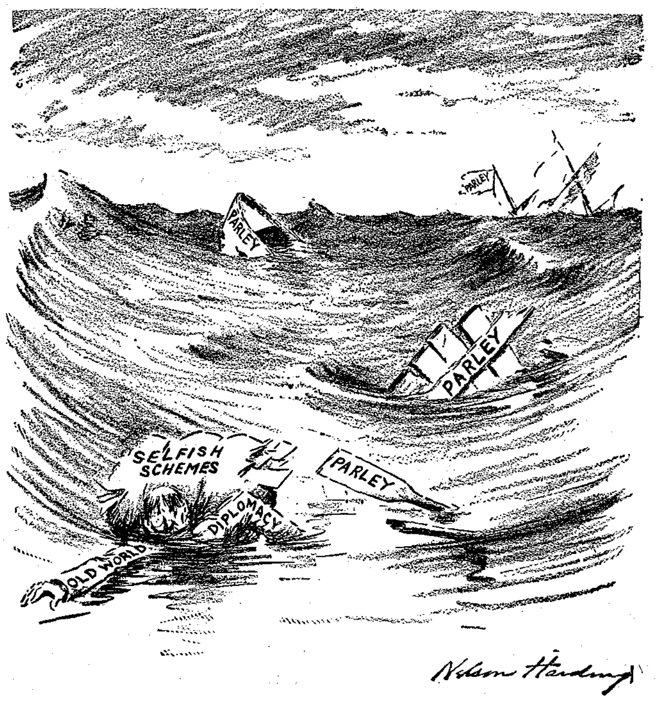
But these are matters for government officials. Every consumer of sugar can do his or her part to stave off twenty-cent sugar. "Buy from week to week only," says Mrs. Julian Heath, formerly President of the Consumers' League. This advice is echoed everywhere by the press, the universality of the urge being indicated by its emphatic expression in the editorial columns of such widely scattered newspapers as the Boston *Globe*, Providence *Journal*, New York *Journal of Commerce*, Newark *News*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel*, Oshkosh *Northwestern*, St. Joseph (Mo.) *Press*, Shreveport (La.) *Times*, Topeka *Capital* and Tacoma *News-Tribune*.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

AMERICA'S BUSINESS LIFE-LINE TO EUROPE

POLITICS, BOTH OF AMERICAN and foreign brands, have been applied to the European situation, with what results the world now sees. American business is the latest candidate for helping the "old countries" out of their troubles. The plan for European rehabilitation recently put forward by a group of American economists and financiers at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Rome, is now receiving the attention of the civilized world. Our own editors, taking them by and large, seem to be favorably imprest, even tho many of them fear that, for reasons running from Congressional opposition to French aggressiveness in the Ruhr, it will be hard to get anything done. The American delegation's resolution, unanimously adopted by the Congress, "amid scenes of great enthusiasm," as one report runs, "and to the accompaniment of an unbroken chain of commendatory speeches" is epitomized by the New York *Times* in this way:

> "The problems underlying the present economic disturbances are five: First, reparations; second, the interallied debts; third, unbalanced governmental budgets and uncontrolled inflation; fourth, the disturbance of international credits, and, fifth, abnormal fluctuations. It declares that 'the International Chamber of Commerce believes that it is impossible to arrive at a lasting settlement without a recognition of the interdependence of the different parts of the world's economic organization.' The futility of partial remedies and the necessity for a comprehensive consideration of the interrelated questions are asserted."



PROGRESSIVE DISASTER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The resolution concludes by calling upon all countries to join in an international conference, at which business men will be represented, for the purpose of unmuddling the European situation along business lines. This is the idea, recall several editors, which Mr. Borah lately proposed in the Senate, and even Secretary of State Hughes guardedly advocated. Shortly after the American delegation's proposal was adopted in Rome, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, meeting in Washington, addrest "a message to the 150,000 Protestant churches of thirty communions making up its membership, urging them to call upon the Government to adopt a policy of cooperation with foreign nations, and take a larger part in international problems." The editor of the Dallas *News*, connecting these two signs of the times, observes that "there is a large and growing number who harbor the notion that, if only the statesmen, or politicians, as some irreverent critics prefer to call them, could be dismissed and their jobs handed over to a committee of business men, human society would quickly emerge from its welter." This editor continues:

> "Possibly the business men would vindicate that large faith in their ability. But the statesmen, whose wisdom is thus impeached, at least inferentially, would probably protest that they could do as much, if given the freedom of decision and action which the business men would demand as a condition of undertaking the work."

The principles with which the American Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce come before both Europe and "a dark and imperious public opinion" in America, are thus set forth by the *Times* correspondent:

> "Reparations—the full extent and the moral character of the obligations should be recognized, and restitution and reparations made to the utmost extent of the debtors' resources, but securities should be provided that violations of frontiers need no longer be feared.
>
> "Interallied Debts—As the debts were contracted in a common cause and during a period of tremendous sacrifice of life and property, a proper factor in the adjustment of such indebtedness should be present and future paying capacity, reasonable consideration being given to the probable effect of sound national budgets to the saving resulting from decreased military expenditure and to a settlement of the claims for reparations and restitution.
>
> "Budgets—These should contemplate every possible economy and not impose such taxation as would discourage productive enterprise and cause unemployment. As a matter of principle, government expenses should not be met by loans or issues of paper currency.
>
> "International Credits—The elimination of inflation and the attainment of sound national finance are conditions precedent to adequate international credit.
>
> "Exchange—Attempts at the artificial stabilization of exchange are dangerous and undesirable. The stabilization of currencies on a gold value basis should be the ultimate goal."

The whole plan is called "a good idea with poor prospects," by the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who concludes:

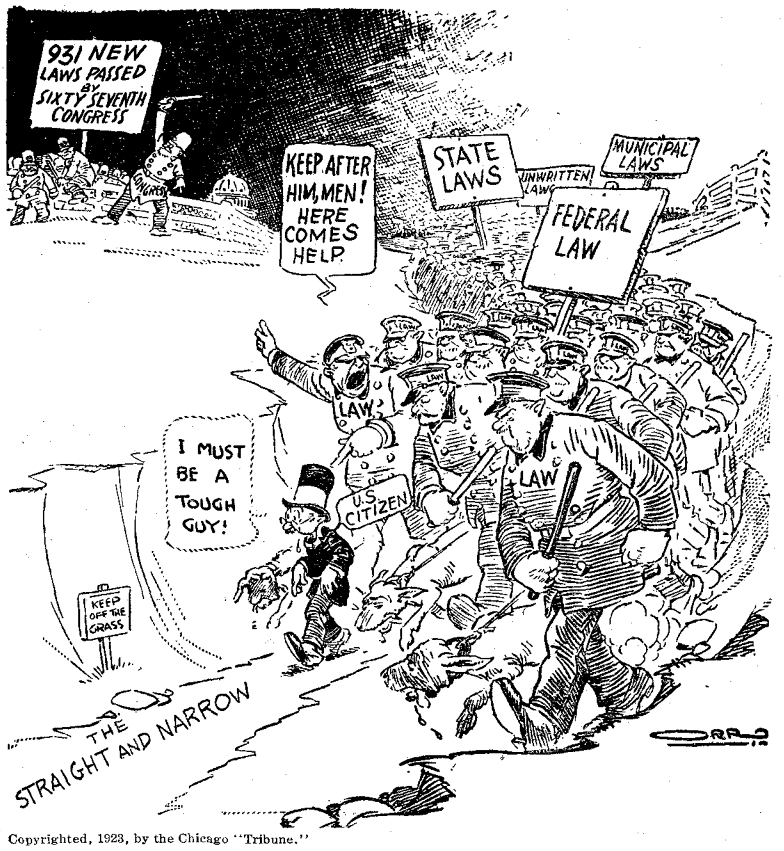
> "So long as the Administration is content to sit tight and watch the course of events because it is afraid, on the one hand, of wounding French susceptibilities, and afraid, on the other hand, of arousing opposition in Congress, there is no hope of the economic conference which the business men of the world have approved at Rome."

"The most that can be said of the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Rome," says the Springfield *Union*, "is that, as business men see it, business principles will first have to be applied in Europe; but it is another thing to get them applied by those in political control, and subject to a public opinion, which is still influenced by the hardships and bitterness of the war." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* agrees that under present conditions an attempt to apply the American ideas "would probably degenerate into another international wrangle." The Los Angeles *Times* is enthusiastically in favor of the plan. Business, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce, this journal remarks editorially, "with no altruistic pose, encourages a fraternal spirit": which is "probably the reason why," continues this editor,

> "After a world catastrophe, business gets back on its feet while politicians are still floundering in the slough of diplomacy. Commercial honesty is more dependable than political honor. And when chambers of commerce meet each member pastes in his hat the words, 'It is a condition that confronts us—not a theory.'
>
> "If we are ever to enter the Utopia of universal peace it will probably be along roads cleared—but not necessarily for that purpose—by the world's industrious chambers of commerce."

THE RAIN OF LAW

An ENTERPRISING REPORTER on the New York *Globe* stations himself at a certain point in the metropolis each day and buttonholes the first five people, men or women, who come his way. To them individually he propounds a question, usually on some current topic, and the next day their answers appear in his "column." So far, however, he has never asked New Yorkers whether or not we as a nation have too many laws. If such a question were asked, thinks a special editorial writer in the Wichita *Beacon*, "perhaps nine out of ten would say we have." Senator A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky, were he to be approached by the *Globe* reporter, would be sure to agree with the editorial writer, for in a recent *Dearborn Independent* article this former Governor of the "Blue Grass" State declares that "excessive lawmaking is probably the chief political characteristic of our time." And "sooner or later," we are warned, "the best thought must be devoted for a considerable period of time chiefly to the repealing rather than to the creating of statutes." Continues the Senator from Kentucky:



Copyrighted, 1923, by the Chicago "Tribune."

REINFORCEMENT.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"While the fever for new and more law seems to have dominated the legislative thought of all the world, in no country has it raged with such violence as in America. And there is no sign of a let-up. The boast is the number of laws enacted, not of the wise legislation passed or the unwise proposals defeated."

Something like twenty thousand different bills were introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress alone, writes Senator Stanley, and 398 had been placed on the statute books before the session was half over. He therefore believes that—

"In this fever for lawmaking, this hectic belief in the all-powerful nature of a sheet of paper called a statute, there lie many dangers—some that may be threatening to civilization itself.

"The least of them, perhaps, are the most apparent, the undue exalting of government, and exorbitant growth in the cost of its operations; the depreciation of the individual and the appreciation of mere mass; the heightened potency of property over the human being; and, worst of all, insidious inroads on human liberty."

"We have so much law," writes Aaron Hardy Ulm in a later *Dearborn Independent* article, "that it is difficult and often impossible for a government official to know actually what the law is." Continues Mr. Ulm:

"Fifty years have passed since the last Federal code was adopted. It is now all but worthless as a compilation of Federal laws.

"Several years ago Congress directed a committee to prepare a new code. Much time and study were given to the work, which consisted of bringing together in orderly form all outstanding laws as enacted by Congress. The paper-bound volume constituting the report weighs about 15 pounds. It contains more than 5,000,000 words. It is approximately three times as large as the Revised Statutes of 1874.

"It is doubtful if any two lawyers who thoroughly examined the volume could agree as to whether it contains all the Federal laws. For those laws are so voluminous and so complex that it is all but impossible to determine what all really are. An impartial study probably would bring out that many laws passed originally to curb malefactors are to-day the prop and dependence *of the very interests they were aimed to control.*

"When put into the statute books the chance is that a law will go on forever and will be changed only by substitution or by addition. To get laws repealed involves a task which few public men have the hardihood to undertake. But one of these days a super-Borah type of statesman is going to come along and concentrate on two things: Opposition to all new laws and repeal of old ones. For at present we have so much law that no one, not even those who make it, can tell exactly what the law is."

The other side of the question is given by Elmer T. Peterson, in the Wichita *Beacon*. In order to get material for his argument, Mr. Peterson opened at random the Kansas statute book, which contains 11,842 pages and is about four inches thick, and placed his finger on the page. The House calendar was subjected to the same treatment, and Mr. Peterson found in most instances that the laws to which his finger pointed were useful laws. In this writer's opinion:

"Investigating the general trend of the statutes—those enacted and those proposed—it is plain that the great majority consist of working rules for guidance of our very complex system of society. If we do not want a complexity of statutes the only way to remedy the situation is to get rid of our complexity of civilization. If we want civilization at all we must provide working rules for its operation.

"In considering the laws that are thrown about society to limit personal liberty, most fair-minded men will admit that as long as a person behaves himself in a normal and reasonable manner he is not going to run afoul of the law. A recent cartoon in the Chicago *Tribune* shows a meek-looking individual being dogged and surrounded by a lot of policemen with weapons of various kinds and harassed by thousands of unnecessary laws. The meek-looking individual, representing the public, was saying, 'Gee, I must be a tough guy.' It was a funny cartoon, but it did not actually represent the truth, for nobody is being unduly oppress by laws these days. The man who minds his own business and exercises normal self-restraint should not worry about the multiplicity of laws, for nine-tenths of them are simply the working rules of society.

"It is true, of course, that statute books are being unduly encumbered. There is still some excess baggage on the statute books. There could be still more condensation and revision and elimination, perhaps, with excellent effect. However, our society is not static. It is growing and changing all the time. As civilization changes it requires a changing set of working rules."

UNCLE SAM'S SIX DEMANDS ON CHINA

CHINA faces what amounts to an ultimatum, thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in the sharp note which Secretary of State Hughes recently sent to the Peking Government. In the note, six drastic demands were made upon China as the result of the fatal shooting of Charles Coltman, an American merchant, at the Kalgan gate of the Great Wall of China last December. Since that time, however, other editors remind us, China has had three governments, which makes the task of securing an apology from China and an indemnity for the murdered man's family all the more difficult. That the demands made by Secretary Hughes are reasonable is the opinion of such papers as the Newark *Evening News* and the Kansas City *Journal*, but *The Eagle* intimates that in making them the Secretary of State is taking advantage of a weaker Power. According to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*—

> "The American note demands that the Chinese Government make a formal apology to the United States Government; that the Military Governor of the Chahars, the nomadic tribes along the Great Wall, also make formal apology to Consul Sokobin, of Kalgan; that the family of Mr. Coltman be indemnified for his death; that the responsible officials be removed from office, with a pledge that they shall never again have official employment, and that the officials in charge of the immediate situation at the time of the shooting be tried under Chinese law to determine their exact responsibility, and if found guilty be punished according to Chinese law.
>
> "The note also insists upon a clear understanding that Americans engaged in the peaceful pursuits of their business may transport silver independently of embargoes and local restrictions. This is an important feature of the case, as Coltman, as an American business man, was killed while endeavoring to pass through the Kalgan gate into Mongolia with a considerable quantity of silver which he intended to use in buying merchandise. The American Consul at Kalgan was with Mr. Coltman when he was shot, and himself narrowly escaped the same fate.
>
> "The investigation conducted by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Minister to Peking, and other representatives of this Government, indicate that responsibility for the shooting rests upon Chang Hsi-yuan, the Military Governor of the Chahars, at whose direction the soldiers prevented the Americans from passing through the Kalgan gate, and that the soldiers knew that they were firing upon an American consul and an American merchant.
>
> "Altho Coltman was shot December 11, he did not die for a week. Meanwhile, Minister Schurman, without awaiting instructions from Washington, made vigorous protest to the Peking Government. There was an effort to shield Chang Hsi-yuan on the plea that he was not present at the shooting, and to execute a few underlings in the hope of satisfying the American Government, which, however, is insisting upon the punishment of those higher up instead of soldiers who appear to have been obeying orders."

"China has been insolently indifferent to the reasonable demands made by Secretary Hughes," in the opinion of the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*. And this is an unfortunate attitude to take toward "the Republic that has always taken a friendly interest in her affairs, as indicated by treaties resulting from the Washington Conference," believes the Kansas City *Journal*. "Every demand is warranted," avers the Newark *Evening News*. But on the other hand "the best disposed Government can not always guarantee the safety of foreigners, no matter how strong its treaty guaranties," explains the Springfield *Republican*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* reminds us of two instances in the United States when a total of twenty-nine Chinamen were murdered by mobs. As the Springfield paper points out:

> "In China the authority of the Peking Government is so limited that its responsibility for what happens in a great part of the country is merely theoretical, and these chaotic conditions have to be taken into account. So far as possible foreigners ought to keep out of disturbed areas, not merely for their own safety but to avoid risk of troublesome international incidents. But where there is good-will on both sides, as in the present case, a settlement should offer no serious difficulties."

OUR BLACK SHIRTS AND THE REDS

THE ITALIAN FASCISTI, whose bloodless revolution swept like a flame over Italy, completely changing the post-war Government, and which now has branches in dozens of cities throughout the United States, is said to be splitting America's 3,500,000 Italians into a strong pro-Fascisti group and an equally strong group bitterly opposed to the Fascisti and all its works. Thus a grave situation has arisen, we are told, for despite the fact that the aims and ideals of both factions appear to be peaceful and progressive, the division of Italian sympathies is bound to affect the labor question, entirely aside from the injection of a new and highly potent political issue. And the Italian-American press, we learn by wire, is divided, like our Italian population, upon the question of whether it is advisable to organize Fascisti among Italians or their descendants in America.

No member of a Socialist, Communist, or syndicalist body is eligible to membership in "The Fascisti of North America," we are informed by the director of the New York branch. That the new organization, with its 20,000 members, is anti-Red is indicated in a statement in *Il Carroccio* (*The Italian Review*), of New York, that "the Fascisti will be called upon to repeat here in the United States among the unions the battles that Fascism won in Italy, breaking the backbone of Bolshevism." In a circular which purports to give Premier Mussolini's views, we read that—

> "The formation of Fascisti across the Atlantic is part of our program. We have a plan which is being developed to exalt Italian patriotism, to keep it alive among the millions of our countrymen scattered all over the world; to form and to strengthen conditions of every kind between the colonies and the native country; to establish 'real Fascista consulates' for the legal and non-legal protection of all Italians, especially those who are paid by foreign employers; to hold high always and everywhere the name of the Italian Fatherland."

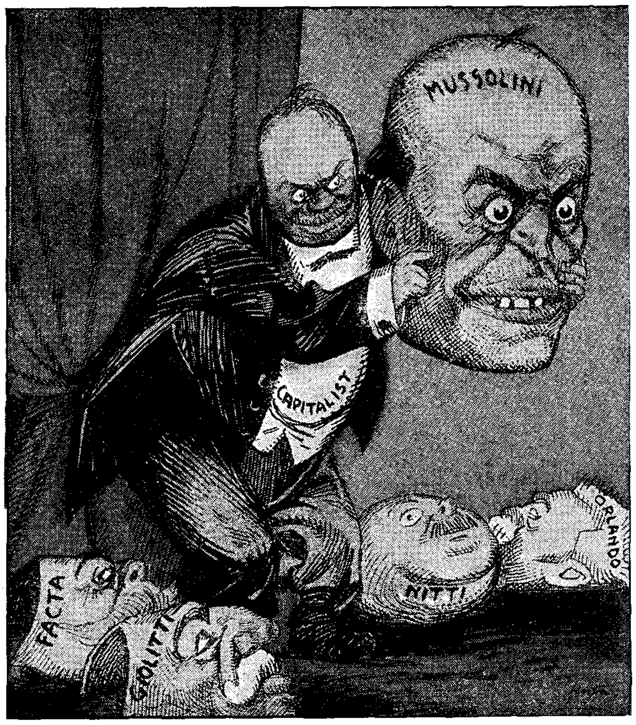
Professor Bigongiari, of Columbia University, however, who is the director of the New York branch, declares that while the organization is "working for the good name of Italy," it is "only incidentally promoting the cause of Mussolini and Fascismo in this country." The North American organization, agrees the secretary of the New York branch, is under no instructions from the Italian Premier, and is linked with the parent body "only through the mutual objective of universal peace and a larger share of happiness for mankind." The Fascisti in the United States, he avers, will foster unity among Italian veterans of the Italian and American armies; help for disabled veterans; aid for immigrants; aid for the unemployed; and Americanization. The secretary says there are about a thousand members of the New York branch and about thirty branches throughout the continent. Among the cities where he says branches have been established are: Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Montreal, Buffalo, Albany, Schenectady, Waterbury, Kansas City, Detroit, Pueblo, and Columbus, Ohio. Furthermore, says this official in a New York *Herald* interview:

> "The Fascisti of North America are not being organized to make war on the radicals here, or any other group of individuals. The Fascisti of North America has no political mission whatever.
>
> "There is nothing in the Fascista movement which is detrimental to American life or institutions. It is our hope to make Fascisti better American citizens. True, the Fascisti is an Italian organization. The Italian tradition, born of our part in the war, will be upheld by the Fascisti in America. We want America to see her Italians in their true light."

A liberal translation, together with verbal supplements from the secretary, represents the objects of the Fascisti of North America about as follows, according to *The Herald:*

"The vitalization of Italy in America by artists, scientists,

> workers, persons in commercial and industrial pursuits and everybody who works for civilization.
>
> "The vitalization of the victory of Veneto (Italy's final victory over Austria).
>
> "The support of cordial relations between Italy and America for peace and prosperity.
>
> "To promote mental and physical development in accordance with the program supported by Mussolini.
>
> "To see that Italians in countries other than Italy understand the duties of Italian citizenship and obey the laws of the country in which they live."



A RADICAL ITALIAN VIEW.

ITALIAN CAPITALIST: "This one suits me best. It frightens people."
—*L'Asino*, Rome.

According to the Italian consular agent at New Haven:

> "These organizations have no political significance whatsoever, and are entirely different from the organization in Italy. They may, through their attitude, lend moral support to the present Italian Government, but their program is one of Americanization work among the Italians in America. They would prepare them for citizenship, and make for better feeling between the local elements and the immigrants."

First taking the comment in the Italian press favorable to Fascism, which an English writer has said "as a general phenomenon corresponds to the awakening of the better classes to the importance of politics," we read in *L'Opinione*, of Philadelphia, that—

> "Fascism is a moral force, and as such the Italians throughout the world will make it their creed, their law, their gospel. It is a movement that bespeaks of the inherent respect of the Italian race for law and order and good citizenship. It was Fascism that successfully crusht the onward march of Leninism and Communism which for a while imperiled western civilization. We heartily approve, therefore, the warning to all Reds, Anarchists, Socialists or Communists."

Il Carroccio, which is considered the interpreter of the Fascist program in the United States, tells us what the Fascisti in the United States hope to achieve. Says this Italian authority:

> "The Fascisti in America hope to show to America a new Italy, solid, strong; to renew here the battle that the Fascismo won in Italy, breaking the spinal column of Bolshevism—these are the pillars on which is built the linking arc between America and Italy.
>
> "As to Americanism, immigrants of Italian birth, once naturalized, must be one hundred per cent. Americans; therefore, they must pledge allegiance to the political duties of the new citizenship for the exclusive welfare of the United States."

We must not assume, says the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, "that because revolution was necessary in Italy, the American Fascisti is formed to accomplish similar ends by a similar method." Typical of other American editorial comment in favor of the new organization is that of the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, which is "quite sure that the Fascisti movement in this country is not revolutionary in character and object." Continues this conservative New England paper:

> "There is this much to be said in approval of the undertaking, based on the assurance that the fundamental purpose of it all is to improve the relations between the two countries. The problem which has been created in this country by this huge Italian immigration has been a most difficult one to solve. We have either not given it the attention it deserves or we have not learned how to give it that attention. In a word, we have done very little to aid these immigrants in learning American ways and customs.
>
> "We shall watch with great interest this new movement, and gladly encourage it if it works to a common benefit and does not divide our Italian population into bitter factional groups."

A considerable number of Italian-American editors, and the majority of American dailies, however, are frankly against the formation in this country of an organization such as the Fascisti. As the Baltimore *American* puts it: "America and Italy are very good friends, but the United States has so many social and political movements of native origin that it can not warm up to new ones from other shores." "If the Fascisti proceed with their plans, they can not avoid a violent collision with the American Government," thinks the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, which looks upon the new organization as "a menace: another 'invisible empire' in a country where such a thing is grotesquely out of place."

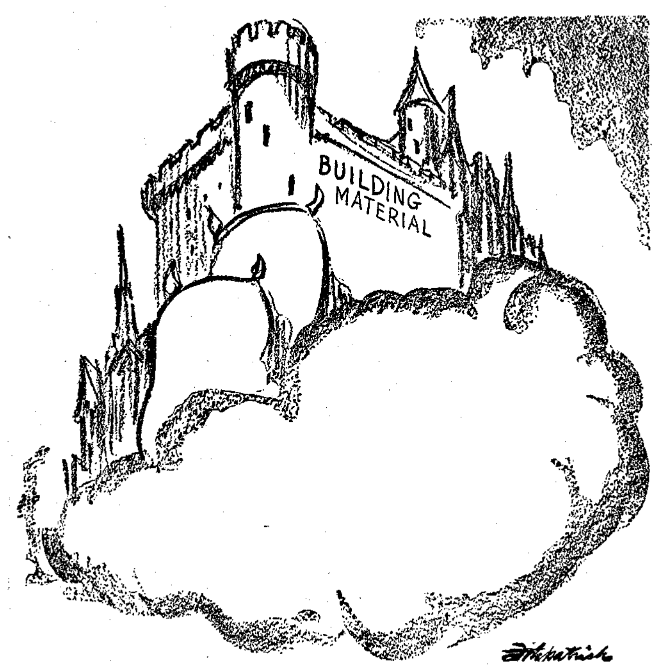
"We are strongly against any organization in America such as the Fascisti," telegraphs the editor of the only Italian daily in New England, *Lanopizia* (Boston). "It would be a great error to perpetuate such a movement in this country, or to spread its activities." "We do not need Mussolini's 'Black Shirts' in this country," agrees a Cleveland Italian daily, *La Voce del Popolo Italiano*. "There are plenty of organizations right here in America who are willing to help the immigrants to become better citizens." Still another Italian daily, *Il Popolo* (New York) is "emphatically opposed to the organization of the Fascisti in America," altho it admits that "the rehabilitation of Italy could not have been brought about except by revolutionary methods by a party acting outside the law." In this Italian daily's opinion—

> "The revolution was brought about, and is being brought about, fortunately, without the shedding of blood; the revolutionary forces of yesterday have become the forces of order of to-day, and the Fascista organization in Italy remains like a volunteer force which collaborates with the Government to effect the consolidation of the new régime.
>
> "Admitting this unusual construction of the idea of Fascism, it must be destined necessarily to remain within the borders of Italy. How, therefore, could it triumph in America, where not even a breach has been made, not only by the doctrines of revolution, or by the mildest of ultra-democratic theories which have contributed to weaken the authority of the State in Italy?
>
> "Toward what summits must Fascism aspire to find any plausible excuse whatever for existence? What would be its political function, we do not mean in regard to America and those American citizens of Italian extraction, but in regard to the Italian fellow-citizens who for the time being find themselves in the United States?
>
> "As for the radicals and malefactors bearing Italian names, the American police are quite sufficient to subdue them. Besides, to interfere would constitute an invasion of American authority which the Government is not disposed to tolerate in any form. The Fascisti might develop a movement to keep alive the love of country in the breasts of Italian immigrants, but this function is splendidly performed by other organizations of Italians already in existence. They have had the inspiration and effective aid of the Italian press in America, which not only has fanned the

flame of Italian patriotism among those Italians who have retained their citizenship; but has demonstrated and demonstrates to the Italians naturalized here that their duty toward their adopted country is not incompatible with affection for the land of their birth.

"From these brief considerations it would seem apparent that Fascism in the United States, politically and socially, is a useless superfluity, which can have no result beyond that of engendering new suspicions toward the Italian race. The militant organization of Fascisti in the United States has a disastrous effect because it is interpreted by the press and by American public opinion as an unjustified invasion of the authority of the State by an Italian political party, which, having aims essentially internationalistic, would develop here an activity which would be before all and above all Italian, and as a consequence might become an anti-American activity."

Transplanting the Fascisti from Italy to the United States "is fraught with danger not to America but to Italy," believes the *Corriere d'America* (New York), and *L'Italia* (Chicago) hopes the organizers of the Fascisti in this country "will at once realize the futility of forming organizations outside of Italy, for such efforts cause diplomatic incidents." The Italian Ambassador to this country, in fact, has refused to aid the formation of such organizations, and has tried in other ways to discourage the spread of Fascism in the United States.



CASTLES IN THE AIR.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

The Sons of Italy, we are told by the Italian Consul in Cincinnati, are "200,000 strong, and they consider the training of Italians in the duties of citizenship to be a duplication of effort." The Sons of Italy have refused to have anything to do with the Fascisti movement, asserts State Senator Cotillo, of New York.

As the Detroit *Free Press* sees the new movement:

"The Fascisti have done a good and necessary work in Italy. They have saved the peninsula from control by Communistic and Bolshevistic elements that were playing directly into the hands of Lenin. The economic principles and practises of the Fascisti are sound. They are patriotic and nationalistic.

"But the heads of this movement are making a sad mistake, and are doing something that is going to alienate sympathy and arouse distrust and hostility throughout this country, if it is true that they are endeavoring to extend their organization to take in Italians in the United States.

"If Italians in America desire to join in the worthy work of checkmating Red activities here, they can do so by taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them by the regular governmental agencies. They can help best by becoming intelligent, aggressive and faithful American citizens."

TO AID BUILDING BY CURTAILING IT

THE STREAKS OF FAT AND LEAN that go to make up our prosperity will be more evenly distributed, thinks the Washington *Star*, "if the Federal, State, and municipal governments will unite in carrying out Secretary Hoover's program for holding public building in abeyance at this time, that private building may be given first call on available supplies of materials and labor." "The country is far behind in its housing program," we are reminded by the New York *Herald*, and for this reason, if for no other, believes the neighboring *Tribune*, "the Government should step out for a time as a builder, and give the manufacturers of building supplies a chance to catch up with unfilled orders and the building trades a chance to recruit more workers." "Builders of dwelling-houses and business structures have troubles enough without bidding against the Government for labor," agrees the Providence *Journal*. "And yet," we are warned by the Boston *Post*, "the big politicians in Washington and the little politicians throughout the country will doubtless put up a stiff fight before they take their hands out of the national pork-barrel."

Some idea of the extent to which private construction would be effected by holding public construction in abeyance may be derived from the following figures. The total investment in new buildings in the United States during 1923, according to an estimate made by *The Architectural Forum* (New York), will amount to more than $5,000,000,000. About $870,000,000 of this sum, it estimates, will go into public buildings, if Secretary Hoover's plan is not carried out. This estimate is in virtual agreement with one supplied by the F. W. Dodge Company, of New York.

"The policy proposed by the Secretary of Commerce is not an impromptu suggestion," observes the New York *Globe*; "it was formulated at the President's unemployment conference." As now set forth in a report to President Harding, made at the latter's request, Mr. Hoover's conclusions are in part as follows:

"For the next several months at least the trades will be fully occupied in private construction, all of which is generally needed by the country. For the Government to enter into competition at the present moment will give no additional employment to labor, and no additional production of materials, but must in the broad sense in the end displace that much private construction. The governments, nationally and locally, are in a much better position to hold construction work in abeyance than are private concerns, and are in better position to speed up in times of less demand, as we did in the last depression as the result of the unemployment conference. We can by this means contribute something to a more even flow of employment not only directly in construction work, but in the material trades.

"I would recommend, therefore, that you direct the different divisions of the Government to initiate no new work that is not eminently necessary to carry on the immediate functions of the Government, and that there should be a slowing down of work in progress so much as comports with real economy in construction, until after there is a relaxation in private demands."

With his report to the President Mr. Hoover coupled a statistical study of the present business situation showing that the capacity of the building industry for producing raw materials is now being utilized to the full; that during 1922 the cement, lumber, and fabricated steel output was greater than for any of the three preceding years; that there was practically full employment of labor during 1922, and an actual shortage in many localities, and that advance orders for fabricated steel, sanitary plumbing, and lumber are greatly in excess of those a year ago. Therefore, Mr. Hoover goes on:

"From the above it would appear that the building and construction necessities of the country are being taken care of so far as labor, material, manufacturing and transportation facilities permit, and that the addition of the governmental projects at the present time will not add to the production of materials or to the amount of employment in the country, but would, in fact, mean mply displacement of construction that could be undertaken private hands.”

The plan now presented, we are reminded by the Philadelphia *ublic Ledger*, is the direct reverse of two years ago, when there ere four million persons without jobs. At that time Mr. oover was in favor of having the Government, States and unicipalities go ahead with all the construction work they posbly could to relieve the unemployment situation. Now he ould reverse the process. As the New York *Herald* puts it:

> “Just now the United States is surcharged with prosperity. verybody has a job. Everybody has money. We have no aranty from high heaven that good times will continue at their esent height. The Government, by slowing down on work be- n and refusing to start on untouched construction, can keep nployment in reserve against a possible period of depression.”

There is wide-spread agreement with the Hoover plan. “It is ood advice”; “timely and practical”; “wise and foresighted”; the opinion of such papers as the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Philalphia *Public Ledger*, and Brooklyn *Eagle*. “It also should mean onomy in governmental expenditure,” points out the Chicago *ribune*. “In fact,” notes the *Eagle*, “the suggestion is so good at it will probably be assailed in some quarters.” As we read the Canton, (Ohio) *News:*

> “The problem of unemployment can not be solved satisfacrily unless a plan something like that suggested by Secretary oover is adopted. The demand from certain interests that the nmigration bars be let down to admit alien workers would only mporarily meet the situation, and these workers would become liability when the demand for labor is decreased, as it is quite re to be.”

Among the other papers which approve the Hoover idea are the ew York *Times*, Pittsburgh *Sun*, Utica *Press*, Indianapolis *ews*, Brooklyn *Citizen*, New York *Evening Mail*, Baltimore *un*, Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, ew York *World*, Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, and Syracuse *Post-tandard*. The Cleveland paper summarizes its advantages in ese words:

> “If the Federal Government would adopt this recommendation f Secretary Hoover as a definite policy, and if the State and unicipal governments over the country should also undertake as any as possible of their construction activities in the lean busi- ess years, the ups and downs of industrial life in the United tates would be considerably less pronounced, industry and em- loyment would be greatly stabilized, and, incidentally, the cost f government construction programs would be appreciably iminished.”

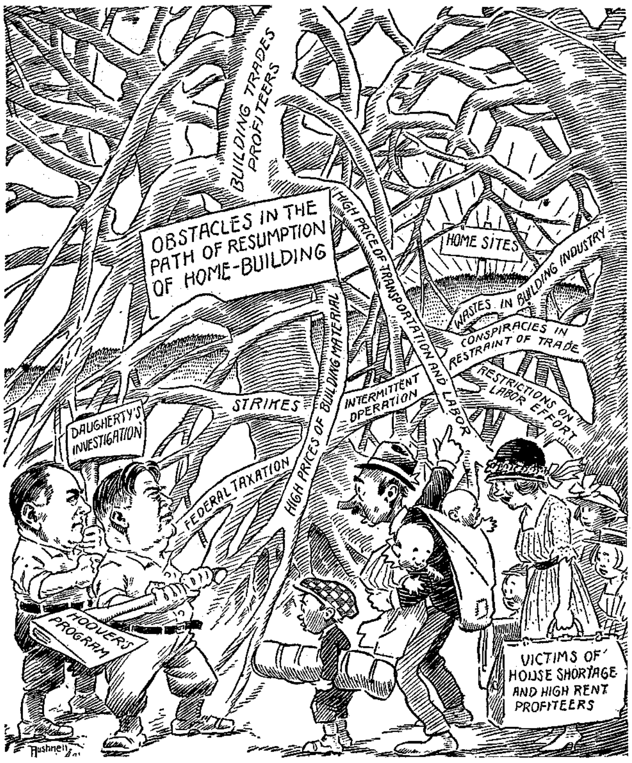
“Maybe Secretary Hoover is right,” admits the Albany *nickerbocker Press*, “but this is one of the few times in which an id to further prosperity has been based upon the idea of holding omething back.” And the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* is even less nthusiastic over the Hoover suggestion. Says this paper:

> “Probably Secretary Hoover has not overlooked any factor f the problem he seeks to solve, but it will seem to many that he as ignored the operation of a natural law, to say nothing of the uestion whether or not it is practicable to delay or postpone ecessary public work. In theory, at least, the Government does ot go into construction until it is pushed, and most people beeve it is the chief factor in delaying progress. However that may be, the influence of one class of work on all others, of the mployment of scores of thousands in one line of endeavor in very other productive line, is well established. If 100,000 or more men, turned away from factories suddenly gone idle, were mmediately employed on public works they would create a demand for consumable products that would have a far-reaching ffect on industry and the general prosperity. Whether indefinite delay of public work would be satisfactory is one question to be decided before adopting the Hoover suggestion.”

“The recommendation that the Government find work for the obless in 1921 was a popular one,” declares the Detroit *Free Press*, “but it remains to be seen whether Mr. Hoover's present suggestion will meet with equal approval.” Certainly, admits this paper—

> “It will not be received with unqualified joy in communities which have been expecting new Federal buildings at an early date, while others who rejoice in good times, and believe that there can not be too much of a good thing, may feel that the Secretary of Commerce is trying to block the wheels of progress. Furthermore, it is inconsistent to expect the Government to take up a labor surplus when that is a needful thing, unless it is conceded that the Government should reserve work for such occasions. Any other doctrine involves the proposition that the Government ought to make work in hard times, whether it is needed or not, and that is a doctrine which leads straight on to all sorts of paternalistic extravagance.”

The editor of the *Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), in a telegram to President Harding maintains that to halt government building construction, as suggested by Secretary Hoover, would mean idleness for millions of workers and tremendous losses for business men. In this editor's opinion—



BUILDING TRADES PROFITEERS
OBSTACLES IN THE PATH OF RESUMPTION OF HOME-BUILDING
HIGH PRICE OF TRANSPORTATION AND LABOR
HOME SITES
WASTES IN BUILDING INDUSTRY
CONSPIRACIES IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE
RESTRICTIONS ON LABOR EFFORT
INTERMITTENT OPERATION
HIGH PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIAL
STRIKES
DAUGHERTY'S INVESTIGATION
FEDERAL TAXATION
HOOVER'S PROGRAM
VICTIMS OF HOUSE SHORTAGE AND HIGH RENT PROFITEERS
Bushnell

“WOODSMEN, SPARE NOT A SINGLE BOUGH!”
—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.

> “No more powerful influence could be put into existence to change the prosperity of the hour back to the poverty of two years ago than an announcement that the Government would stop construction work on the ground that prices are too high. This would cause business men everywhere to halt in their construction activities. Once more millions of men would be thrown out of employment, once more a breakdown of prices would cover the land with a wail of poverty as against the joy of prosperity.
>
> “It is to the rising prices of the last twelve or eighteen months that the prosperity of the present is due. This prosperity can be almost overnight changed to poverty by any action of your Administration in seeking to break down prices by halting construction and thus creating a spirit of unrest and uncertainty throughout the land.
>
> “I take the liberty, therefore, on behalf of the people of the country of all classes to express the earnest hope that your Administration will not give voice to any effort to stop construction work on the part of the Government by reason of the advance in prices of building materials and of wages which has taken place in the last twelve months, and I presume to make this prediction, that if any effort is made by your Administration or by any member of your Cabinet with your approval, to break down prices, it will result in the breaking down of prosperity, which will once more cover the land with a pall of poverty.”

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

It pays to keep straight. Look how the corkscrew lost out. —*Birmingham News.*

Prohibition certainly is responsible for some dry humor. —*Highland (Wis.) Press.*

Faith will not die while seed catalogs are printed.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

A husband and wife served on the same jury in Minnesota. The jury disagreed.—*Life (New York).*

The cycle won't be complete until some one starts a taxpayers' bloc.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Arrests in Salt Lake City for smoking in restaurants suggest that that is no place for a lady.—*Life (New York).*

Think of the coming flood of foreign noblemen to marry the widows enjoying bootlegacies.—*Wall Street Journal.*

If the "balance of power" is the balance recorded on the ledger, it is certainly the U. S. A. that holds it.—*Boston Transcript.*

"You Are What You Eat," says an ad in The Literary Digest. In that case, this morning we are a bad egg.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

People would have better health if they would remember that the stomach is a work-room and not a play-house.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

When we helped France in the war, she said she owed us a debt which she could never repay. It begins to look as if she meant it. —*New York American.*

Mr. Hoover, it is said, is responsible for the rise in sugar. It is probably all that taffy he was fed on during the war.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Congressmen and Senators probably think this is their vacation, but the American public knows whose vacation it really is.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Hiram Johnson's way of having absolutely nothing to do with Europe in any way, shape or form is to go abroad for the summer.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

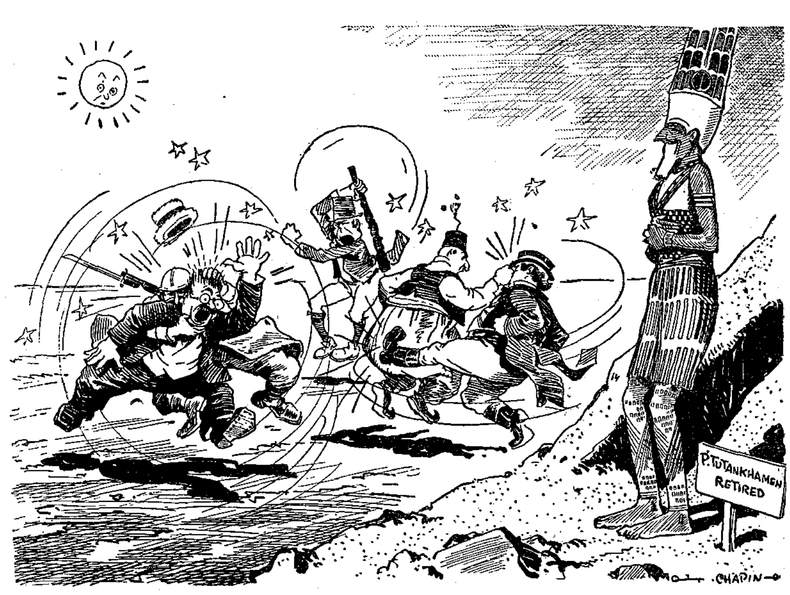
Representative Burton declares that the Rural Credits bill will give the farmers "too much credit." He thinks the men who till the soil will soil the till.—*Sandusky Tribune.*

So much has been claimed for the ancient Egyptian civilization, it wouldn't surprize us if they claim Tut-ankh-Amen knew about the wireless, because no wires were found in his tomb.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

We don't need a nationalization of the coal industry, but we do need a rationalization of the coal-miners. — *Cleveland Times.*

Now that court has ordered New York Anti-Saloon League to open its books, what next? Will some dry Congressman be asked to open his cellar?— *Brooklyn Eagle.*

Last year's farm crops in the United States were valued at $14,000,000,000. Rather startling, in view of the fact that the idea in some way got abroad that farm crops were getting almost worthless. —*Newark Star-Eagle.*



TUT-ANKH-AMEN: "SAME OLD PLACE, ALL RIGHT."

—Chapin in *America at Work.*

Now that you've paid your income tax, go to work and earn i —*Wall Street Journal.*

To the French, R. U. H. R. must stand for Remain Unt Huns Remit.—*Quincy Herald.*

The modern girl may have her little weaknesses, but she isn effeminate.—*Fresno Republican.*

The Government next week will take steps to prevent la week's boost of sugar prices.—*Boston Transcript.*

No labor leader should dine with a king who notoriously work more than eight hours a day.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The doctors never seem to prescribe rest and change except f those who already have the change.—*Cleveland Times.*

Germany might stabilize her currency by leaving it blan on one side to serve as note paper.—*Bridgeport Star.*

It is believed in diplomatic circles that Ruhr coal generat more heat than any other known brand.—*Vancouver Provinc*

An Arkansas woman has cremated her third husband. Th is what comes of the coal shortage.—*Boston Shoe and Leath Reporter.*

French aims in the Ruhr would seem on the whole to be prett good, if we are to judge from the way they have hit the mark. *Manila Bulletin.*

Theorists who try to abolish poverty seldom are able to s that a lot of other things must be abolished first.—*Boston Shoe an Leather Reporter.*

Another explanation of the modern child's manners is th too many woodsheds have been converted into garages.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

An editor says that the "Nicaragua canal scheme has bee knocked into a cocked hat." A Panama hat, we assume. *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

President Wojciechjewski of Poland won't exactly fit i our newspaper headlines, but he ought to go big in our ey testing charts.—*Life (New York).*

When we consider this new trouble between Poland an Lithuania, we should in justice remember that a Pole is som thing that goes up in the air.—*Manila Bulletin.*

"Young Couple Solemnly Pledge Marriage Rows" was th headline, and the proofreader, being a married man, didn't hav the heart to change it. *New York American.*

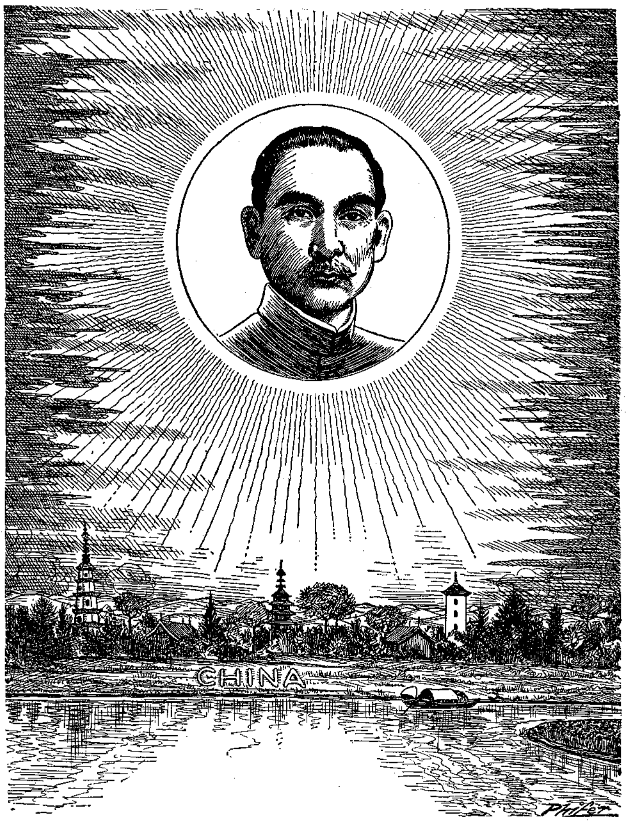
Russia is hardly i shape to go to war wit nine-tenths of her fighting population over her dancing in vaudeville —*New York American.*

Mr. Daugherty say President Harding wil win in 1924 without a contest, but this newspaper, in accordance with an old custom will print the electio returns.— *New York World.*

War may be outlawe because it costs too many dollars, pounds francs, marks and rubles and not because it destroys young men's lives and breaks women's hearts. Thus we se that economy is a grea moral force.— *Chicago Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHAT'S REALLY THE MATTER WITH CHINA



CHINA'S RISING SUN.

"The clouds have rolled by."

—*The China Review* (New York).

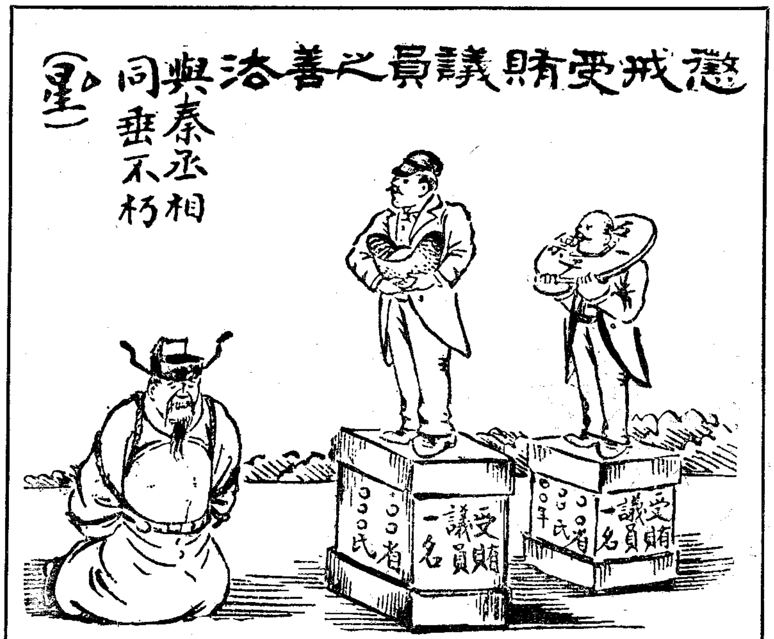
THE RETURN OF SUN YAT-SEN to power in South China is much more than a mere personal triumph, we are assured by his adherents, who say that it is "a sign of the times which merits the thoughtful consideration of the Great Powers in their rôles of guardians of the Far East." In *The China Review* (New York), whose editor, Ma Soo, is the Canton leader's American representative, we read that the fate of China rests in the ability of those responsible for her future "to reach a fundamental understanding, not with each other, but with the Great Powers standing at the door to peace and lasting concord." Altho the dominance of Chinese politics may seem to lie with the military leaders, we are told their day is waning and the Powers themselves are "seeing the handwriting on the wall." Naturally this Sun Yat-Sen organ holds that its party and program is the strongest factor to-day in China, because the Constitutionalists have kept to the creed and practise through long troublous years that the Chinese Republic must "maintain its observance of the organic law of the land." We read then:

> "Without the support of the Great Powers no Government can survive and carry through the tremendous task of reconstruction. None sees this clearer than Sun Yat-Sen and the leaders supporting the Constitutionalist cause. They know that unless the Powers will give their moral support to the Republican party all hope of settlement at this time becomes dim indeed.
>
> "The crux of the situation, however, is not the position of the Great Powers. It is the attitude of one of the principal nations concerned with Pacific destinies.
>
> "The condition of success or failure for the Republic of China at this time lies in a large measure in the hands of Great Britain. For it has been the British diplomat, trader and banker who has cost the Constitutionalist cause so dear in these days of civil war. There need be no illusions on either side. This is a business proposition and Great Britain is not unaccustomed to dealing in business terms. With four hundred million Chinese at stake, the logic of events forces an understanding even if it would seem to those who traffic principally in words that we are coming to terms with our most relentless foe."

The editor of *The China Review* goes on to say that China has looked across the Pacific to the New World and "looked in vain" for help to "bring a government of the people, by the people and for the people into China." He asserts that "patiently have we listened to long protestations of friendship and generous promises of aid, but there seems little prospect of these ever being materialized." In the meantime China remains undeveloped, so he tells us that China must turn elsewhere, and adds:

> "It seems to us advisable that we should now try to enlist the aid and cooperation of Great Britain in the development of China's immense resources. Being eminently practical, both the British and the Republican leaders of China must have realized by this time the futility of continuing further a policy of hostility toward one another. The time has now come for them to adopt a saner policy whereby the legitimate interests of both parties can best be served. Never has there been a time in the past ten years when feeling between the British and the Chinese in South China has been so good as at present. The more liberal treatment recently accorded to Dr. Sun by the British officials in Hongkong and the rousing welcome extended to that great Chinese patriot by its inhabitants have softened down much hard feeling and prepared the way for a better understanding and a closer cooperation. We look to the statesmen of London and Canton to seize this opportunity and utilize it to the greatest advantage.
>
> "The leaders of the South China Government have been reproached with being merely idealists, without constructive ability or practical statesmanship. Let them now turn this opportunity to the best account and demonstrate to the world that their idealism is not of the utopian but a practical order. They can do this without being inimical to those Powers that have always been friendly to China or false to the principles they have so tenaciously held, for in seeking British aid in the development of China, they are but serving China's best interests."

The charge that Sun Yat-Sen and his followers are impractical and visionary, of which mention has just been made, is uttered by some French writers in China, who picture Sun Yat-Sen at his worst as "a dreamer, a schemer, and unscrupulous Bolshevist of the worst type." Nevertheless they concede that Sun Yat-Sen will probably achieve his aim of being returned to the presidency, yet they express the fear that "he will only do what he did before in his political career, namely create as much trouble as he can, until he is again rejected by the very people who are ready to receive him to-day." China, according to these French observers, needs "not only foreign help" but "also foreign control." A French missionary, Père Robert, who has lived in China many years and is considered to have expert knowledge of the political situation there, argues for the idea of foreign control of China in the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* (Paris). The chief fault with the Chinese Republic, he believes, is that its guides and administrators have been "inexperienced, clumsy or ignorant." The country became a republic as it were by surprize, he tells us, and thought that of course legislators and administrators would immediately be forthcoming. "Even



A SHANGHAI VIEW.

This Chinese cartoonist would punish corrupt legislators who sell their votes to office hunters, by immortalizing them in bronze statues, with tablets showing the record of their scandalous transactions.

—*Shun Pao* (Shanghai).

in our Republic of France, which is comparatively old, we know how very numerous are the ambitious and how very few are the competent," confesses this French authority and he continues:

"Under the old régime all the offices were held by perhaps a hundred persons, of unquestioned selection. Now under the present régime there has risen an ardent body of youth, without tradition and without experience, which sees only too often in political power the means of personal enrichment, and rather rarely the opportunity for working for the public good. What China needs is to be directed and wisely supervised, to have foreign control. But I must admit that this is what she fears the most, and what she has until now merely tolerated, despite the fact that she realizes the happy results of European control of the salt tax, of the customs collections and the post-office department. But these satisfactory experiences will not convince China that foreign control should be extended to cover her finances and other departments of the state. Nevertheless that is just what is needed for her salvation, unless she prefers to sink deeper into the financial state of incoherence in which she is at present laboring."

Looked at from the British angle, as it is revealed in the Shanghai *North China Herald*, the root of all trouble in China is that "whereas there used to be one government, there are now eighteen or twenty." Superfluous soldiery, want of money, disregard of treaty stipulations, multiplication of taxes, prevalence of bandits, recrudescense of opium, all these, we are told, are "only symptoms of this fundamental disease." This condition of eighteen or twenty different governments should be kept in mind by the foreigner, declares *The North China Herald*, "because he never knows with whom he is dealing." The ministries that "succeed each other with such bewildering haste, like views in a kaleidescope, are nothing but the creatures of this or that military faction in the provinces," and we read:

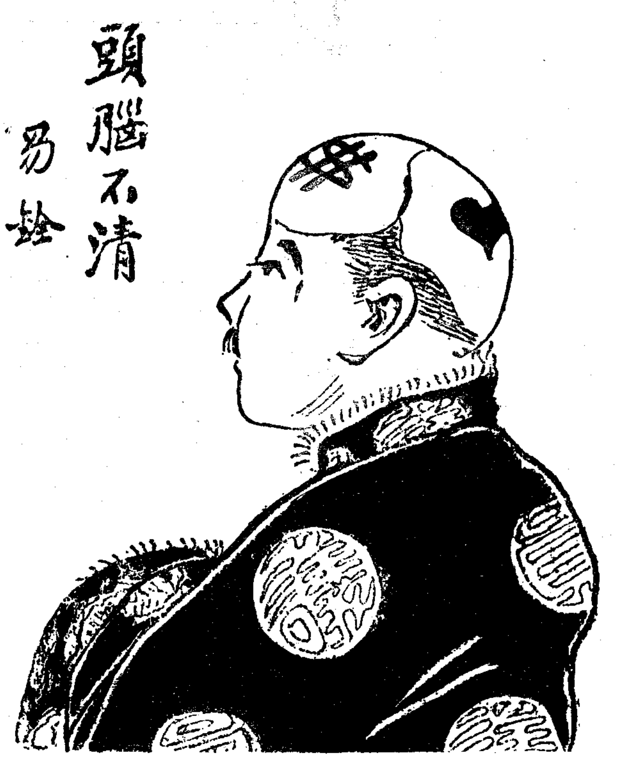
"No conceivable remedy will cure China's sickness which ignores the patent fact that the government in Peking is no government, is hardly even to be reckoned one of the eighteen or twenty governments of the country. Still less can be hoped of a scheme which accepts that ghastly sham as representative of anything but its own lusts and deceptions and tries to inject life in it by streams of gold. The policy of intervention in China, open or camouflaged under a pitiful pretense of 'providing additional revenue to meet the needs of the Chinese Government,' is too vast, complex and discouraging to be attempted. The only alternative is the policy of rigid abstention."

A BRITISH TAX ON BETTING

A HARD-PREST NATION, which is scrimping and saving in every possible way, especially since it took on the obligation of the American debt settlement, say British editors, is very foolish to let betting go free of taxation. The revenue from theaters, cinemas and the gate money of sports, all are taxed, they point out, and yet the $500,000,000 lost and won yearly by British bettors yields no return to a Government which "hardly knows where to look for the money to pay its next bill." The objections to such a tax, we are told, proceed from the disconcerting fact that "to tax betting would legalize the practise, a step which would create an uproar from all sorts and conditions of people through the country." It appears that in England alone there are nearly 30,000 bookmakers who handle this $500,000,000 each year, not only for bets placed on horse-races, but on football games and dog-races and "the betting fever is said to pervade not only the big clubs of London, but practically every factory in the country. Also, it is argued that the licensing of bookmakers, the abolition of touts and the adoption of the totalizator would abolish many abuses in the betting game." Among the newspapers which urge that taxation on betting is "not only desirable, but, in the present state of our national finances, urgently required" is the London *Spectator*, which remarks:

"'Ah,' says somebody, 'but all this is very sinful, and we must not make money out of sin.' To our way of thinking this is mere hypocrisy. We should either accept betting as a tolerated amusement or luxury, and tax it accordingly, or sweep the whole thing away. Very few people, we imagine, believe that the clean sweep is possible. For our part we do not. . . .

"The next question is how taxation could be imposed. Naturally one thinks of the *pari mutuel*, as it is worked in France, and the totalizator, as it is worked in Australia and other British dominions. In all those countries, the state recognizes betting and takes a fixt percentage of the money committed to the totalizator. Part of the money is retained as commission for



CARTOON PHRENOLOGY.

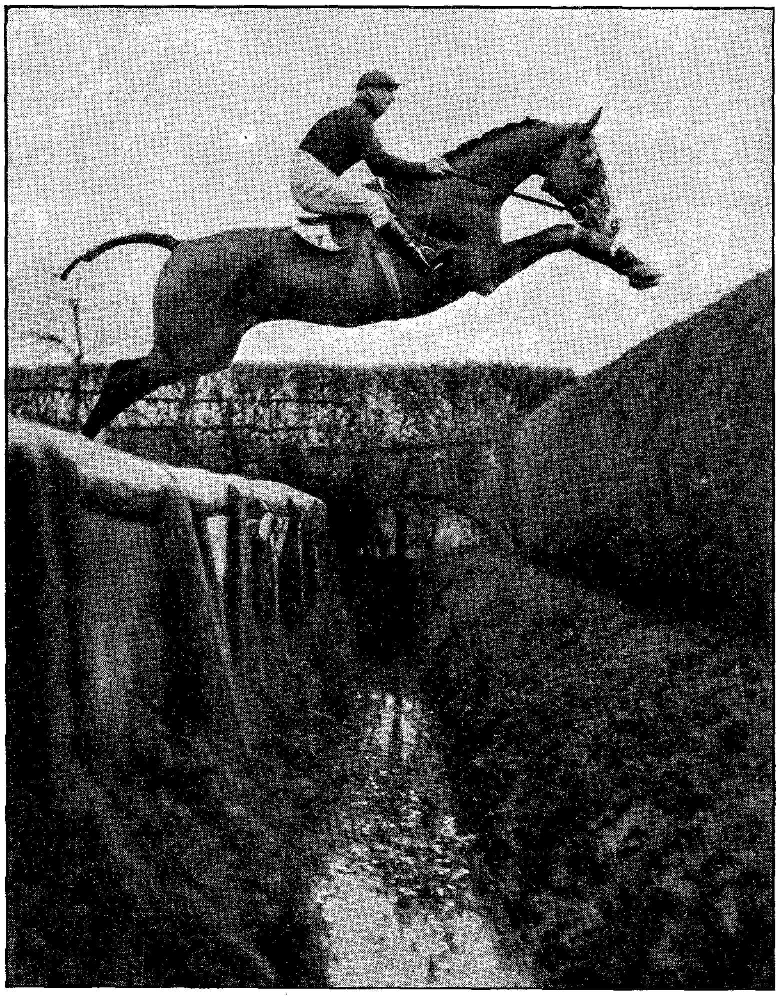
"The skull of the typical Chinese legislator shows strong desire for dollars in the forward part, behind which lies a 'black heart.'"

—*Shun Pao* (Shanghai).

working expenses by the state and part is passed on to charities. If such taxation were imposed here it might well be found, at the beginning, at all events, that charity ought to begin at home—we mean in the home of finance, the Treasury. We are frankly looking at this matter as a means of finding a solid contribution to the reduction of taxation. Correspondents of the *Morning Post* have pointed out that the totalizator is appropriate enough to France and to other countries where it has been established because those countries have comparatively few race meetings. In Great Britain, they say, with its myriads of small meetings, it would be impossible. We are not prepared to accept that argument without further proof; but even if it were true it would still be possible to tax betting by a stamp duty just as amusements are now taxed. Very likely it would be found practical to combine the system of the totalizator with the taxation of individual bets not made through the totalizator. It has been said that the totalizator would kill the trade of the bookmakers, but in Australia the two things flourish side by side. Some knowing Australian backers never use the totalizator because they believe they can get better prices from the bookmaker."

Opposition to the proposal will be fiercest, we are told by some British editors, from that element of the public which considers the whole racing game immoral because it is tied up so closely with betting. Another supporter of the betting tax suggestion is the London *Morning Post*, which says, with reference to the tax on beer, tobacco, tea, and the theater, that "it may be argued with some show of reason that they are in some sort necessaries of life," but betting is no necessary of life, indeed it is "not only a luxury, but a luxury of luxury." Therefore it is most appropriate to be taxed, according to this daily, which proceeds:

"The State long ago quite definitely decided that its standard of morals would not be lowered by the official recognition of betting. This country may, and does, make considerable financial sacrifices to keep a high standard of public probity; but it can not possibly afford to lose some millions of revenue for an illusion. The discharge of the national obligation to the United States will burden the unhappy taxpayer for generations. He stoops, like Issachar, between two burdens, the burden of other people's debts and his own. Betting, under prescribed conditions, is perfectly legal, made legal by Act of Parliament. Every one may bet upon a race-course, and he is protected in the enjoyment of that privilege by the police and by the law. H. M. post-office dispatches telegrams, and carries thousands of letters containing what are vulgarly known as tips, and thousands of letters conveying instructions for betting transactions. H. M. Telephone Service remits messages concerning prices and other information. Newspapers habitually publish odds and prices. The effect of taxing bets would be to extend a salutary measure of control."



WHERE MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO.

A rail ditch and fence jump in the English Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, known as "the cruelest course in the world." This year's race was won by "Sergeant Murphy," owned by Stephen Sanford of New York.

CANADIANS COMING OUR WAY

OUR IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS do not apply to Canada and that is one reason for the great rush of Canadians into the United States, according to the Canadian press, in which we read that the second reason is that the American people who are "either down in the depths of industrial depression, or walking heads high, on the heights of prosperity" are "at the moment on the heights." The Toronto correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* tells of "a train carrying thirty families from Alberta bound for Oregon and California," and of a count made by a group sitting in a prairie farmhouse which showed that "forty families had left the neighborhood within the year," and this informant goes on to relate:

"From Victoria, British Columbia, it is reported that hundreds of families have moved south. From the Atlantic coast come reports that there is a steady stream of artizans from industrial centers like Amherst and Halifax to the New England States. In Ottawa it is said that the bricklayer, plasterer, and painter have become almost extinct by emigration. Some trade unions are said to report that one-third of their membership have gone to the United States, perhaps only temporarily, because most of the migrants have taken only traveling cards. One estimate says the movement is proceeding at the rate of 10,000 a month and has reached a total of more than 100,000 in the past year."

We are told further that as the exodus is being made "a basis of attack on the Government, perhaps some discount should be allowed from the more pessimistic reports." But they have not been controverted in this writer's knowledge, and he continues:

"What one newspaper describes as Canada's rôle of incubator for the United States is not a new development, tho it had been hoped the rôle was now abandoned. The other day an Ontario rural weekly reproduced a photograph of the male pupils in attendance at the town's Collegiate Institute in 1892, one of them being the present Premier of Ontario, Hon. E. C. Drury. Of the forty-eight whose addresses are known, ten have become permanent residents of the United States, all engaged successfully in professional or business life.

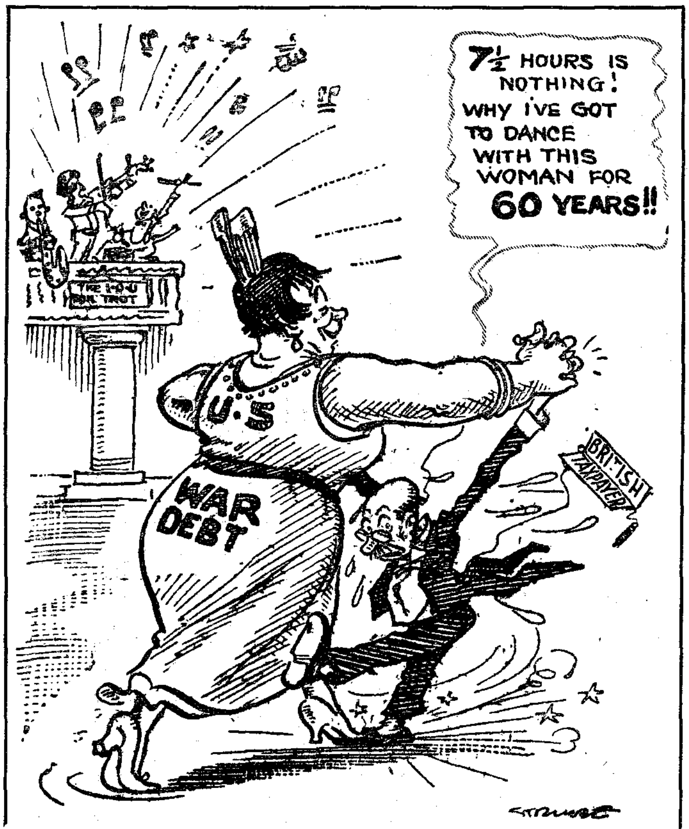
"Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to Washington, in a recent visit to Canada was sufficiently imprest by the situation to issue a message to young Canadians to remain in their own country. If Canadians, he said, had stood by their homeland in peace as they had in war the development of the Dominion would have been tenfold greater.

"The United States immigration policy is charged with being responsible for Canada's loss. The restrictions fixing a quota of each nationality which may enter the United States annually

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

do not apply to Canada. On the other hand, these restrictions have prevented congestion of the labor market, so that high wages and labor demand attract Canadians across the boundary. Another explanation put forward is the wide circulation in Canada of American publications describing the attractions of American life."

In the view of the Toronto *Globe* the rush of immigration from Canada is due to the industrial boom in the United States and it points out that the shortage of mechanics and manual workers in the Northern States has led to a scale of wages well in advance of the standard of the Dominion for similar occupations. So there has followed "a temporary emigration of young Canadians, whose places at home are taken to some extent by immigrants from Great Britain," and this daily adds:


7½ HOURS IS NOTHING! WHY I'VE GOT TO DANCE WITH THIS WOMAN FOR 60 YEARS!!
THE I-O-U FOX TROT
U·S
WAR DEBT
BRITISH TAXPAYER
STRUBE

SPEAKING OF LONG-DISTANCE DANCE RECORDS—
—*The Daily Express* (London).

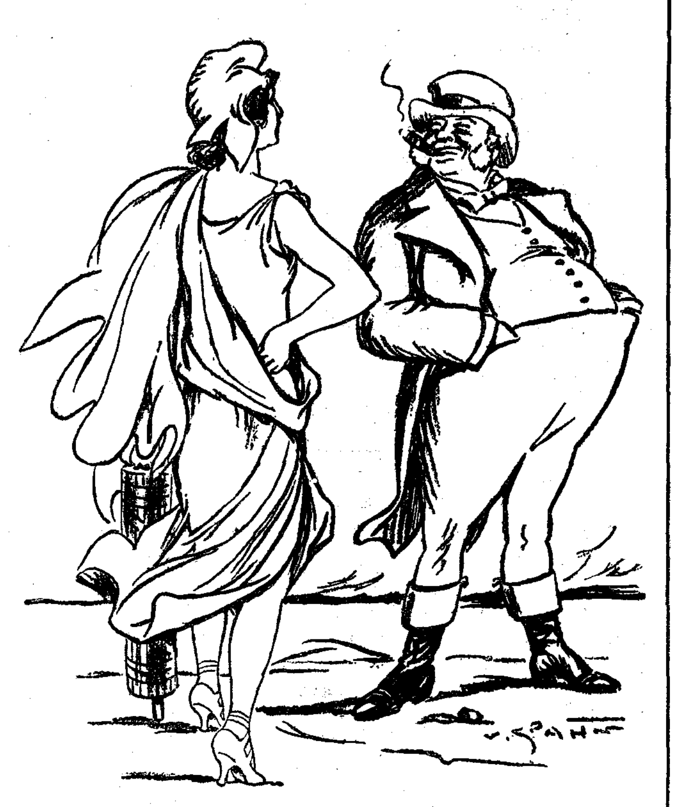
"How long the boom will last is a matter of much debate. The pace may be too furious to be long maintained. During February 270,995 motor cars and trucks were turned out in the factories of the United States. This was the third largest output of any month on record, despite the fact that February had but twenty-four working days. A Canadian business man who has returned from a visit to the Pittsburgh district says the only thing that prevents what he calls a craze for record output is the lack of sufficient workers. . . .

"In Canada there is a steady reduction of the number of unemployed in most of the important industries. Men for lumbering and railway work are already scarce, and as building operations expand with the coming of spring there is likely to be a shortage of building trade mechanics. Recovery from the severe depression of the latter part of 1920, which continued throughout 1921, has been much less rapid in Canada than in the United States, but it is possible that the moderate measure of good times the Dominion may reasonably expect will prove more satisfactory to the average citizen in the long run than the meteoric changes in the United States from boom to depression, and depression to fevered industrial activity, with high prices always a lap ahead of high wages and labor girding at capital. . . . When the seasonal rush is over in motor factories and railway repair shops and building construction, the bulk of our young Canadians will head for home. They can not have forgotten the appalling fact that a little over two years ago there were more than 4,000,000 persons out of work in the United States at a time when the cost of living was materially higher there."

FRENCH FEARS OF AN ANGLO-SAXON ENTENTE

BRITAIN'S DEBT ARRANGEMENT with the United States is considered a splendid stroke of diplomacy by various French editors, who remind us that "accounts in good order keep friendship good." Both Britain and the United States have a common interest in aiming to reestablish economic conditions in Europe according to their ideas and needs, these observers realize, as they are also aware of the fact that the European situation is "unquestionably very prejudicial to the two countries." At the same time there is always danger that any event which brings the United States closer to England may draw her farther away from France, remarks the Paris *Journal des Débats*, which points out that both the British and the Americans are nations of big business and big exportation. Their economic life in large measure depends on the restoration of Europe's markets. Now the French, this daily admits, are at present a stumbling-block in the way of British and American commercial progress and "despite dispatches from America which are inspired with stubborn optimism to show us that American feeling is entirely sympathetic to our action in the Ruhr and to us, the truth is that we have never been in so little favor with the Americans as we are to-day." Then it warns the French:

"We have reason to fear lest the agreement on the debt settlement reached by England and the United States may not prove to be the first step toward an entente of a closer nature, and of a disquieting import because of the fact that it would be based on strong community of interest. And the more we consider this entente of business, which is not business we are doing, the more it appears that all we have been witnessing in these latter weeks should instruct us not to expect any benefit from it for us ourselves."



A FRENCH IMPRESSION.

MARIANNE: "But what about the Treaty of Versailles?"

JOHN BULL: "Oh, you and your scraps of paper! You don't understand business."

—*Ruy Blas* (Paris).

In England, altho many newspapers felt that in the debt settlement the Americans drove a fair but hard bargain, there is nevertheless much talk about the natural and necessary cooperation of Uncle Sam and John Bull in the world's affairs. A blunt statement on the subject of the "Anglo-Saxon Entente" is made by the Wolverhampton *Express and Star*, which says:

> "It daily becomes more apparent that the English-speaking races will have to shoulder a very onerous burden in the permanent interests of the world. Every link between Great Britain and America, therefore, helps the great cause of peace and reconstruction. Fundamentally we are in agreement, and the rest can be done by wisely directed statesmanship here and on 'the other side.' It is worth striving after—worth all the effort, all the persistence, and all the determination to continue to traverse the path of progress and safety. . . . Anglo-American friendship will assuredly count as a great power in the immediate future. Our ideals are the same. It is only a question of the method of approach. May the best be done, for 'blood is thicker than water.'"

A PROPOSED AMERICAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

URUGUAY'S PLAN for a League of American Nations will not be urged at the Pan-American Conference, according to dispatches from Santiago, Chile, where this assembly is gathered, because a majority of the delegations, including that of the United States, feel that the proposal could not be discust without considering the Monroe Doctrine, and its adoption would "virtually make the doctrine a Pan-American pronouncement." Nevertheless, South American editors are deeply interested in the Uruguayan suggestion, which has been drafted by former President Brum of Uruguay, and is designed in part for the following purpose:

> "It would be established that the association considers it dangerous for its ease and security that any attempt be made by any nation of another continent to extend its domination, either in the form of colonization, mandate or protectorate, to any region of the American hemisphere; also, that any infringement of the rights of a member by any country of another continent would interest the association, which would try to find a solution of the question."

Santiago correspondents point out that this clause is interpreted by most of the delegates as meaning that the protection afforded by the Monroe Doctrine would be expanded into a mutual agreement among all American nations for defense against possible European aggression or attempts at domination. In an interview given by former President Brum of Uruguay to the Buenos Aires *Nacion*, he says that membership in the proposed American league of nations would be open to "all sovereign states as well as islands and territories depending politically upon countries located in other continents, provided such islands and territories shall have their own diplomatic representatives in at least one of the American countries."

Some South American editors point out that this remark touches Canada, and the Lima *Comercio* notes that "the existing objection" to Canada's entrance into the proposed league "would disappear by the appointment of a Canadian Ambassador to the United States." *El Cronista* of Honduras declares:

> "Canada is the first American nation in area, the second in trade, and the fifth in population. Four-fifths of the Latin-American statesmen consulted favored the entrance of Canada into the league when it was first suggested. We are sure it will be considered at the conference, and if no decision is reached at this session, it may be taken for granted that the motion will come up again and again at later meetings."

Many journals in Central and South American countries, it seems, concur in the view that Canada's presence in the American league of nations would counterbalance any undue influence or pressure of the United States in Pan-American matters.

As to the Pan-American Conference, Augustin Edwards, head of the Chilean delegation, who also is President of the Assembly of the League of Nations (Geneva), is quoted in Santiago dispatches as saying that there is a mistaken belief among the peoples of Europe that Pan-American Conferences are "exclusive affairs," antagonistic to everything European, for altho the object of such meetings is primarily the welfare of Pan-America, the ultimate object is the benefit of the whole world, and he adds:

> "We are conscious of the fact that the American nations are the reservoir of the world. We have the world's greatest supply of raw materials and food and rich stretches of as yet uninhabited territory for those who would come and who are coming to settle. When we look into the future, the problems which these conferences are called to solve, concern the old world as well as the new, and their solution is of benefit to both."

In opening the fifth Pan-American Conference in the Salon de Honor of the Chilean Congress at Santiago, President Arturo Alessandri of the Republic of Chile gave an historical sketch of the growth of the Pan-American movement for cooperation from the days of Bolivar to the creation of the Pan-American Union. Press dispatches relate that in eulogizing the leadership of the United States in this movement the Chilean President made mention of various statesmen of the United States, including Washington, Blaine, Root, and Harding, on the subject of keeping the faith with all nations great or small, and without desire of conquest. As to Pan-American relationship with Europe, President Alessandri said:

> "To-day powerful new forces surge which are transforming the young countries of yesterday, and already virile, erect and open-armed, they are walking as affectionate companions of the nations of Europe suffering and bleeding from war. They feel the path of their wounds, encourage them in their noble and titanic efforts to restore the greatness of their glorious past. Strong to-day, they fear nothing; can fear nothing; offer the generous hand of friendship to all the peoples on earth."

Secretary Hughes delivered a message to the Conference through the hands of our Belgium Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher, head of the delegation from the United States, in which he states:

> "At a time when we witness the economic dislocations, the waste and impoverishment and the distrust and hatred that have resulted from the Great War, the present imperative demand of civilization itself is that nations shall set themselves, with all the resources of their intelligence and skill, to the elimination of sources of controversy, and shall earnestly and diligently seek, for their manifold ills, the cures which can only be found in friendship and good faith.
>
> "There are happily no controversies among us that can not be settled by the processes of reason. No interest is cherished which could prompt aggression. There is no nation among us which entertains any ambition which runs counter to the aspirations of our free peoples. This conference means the practical direction of our material and spiritual forces to gain for all the American republics the prosperity which waits on the friendly collaboration of States secure in their recognized equality, in their mutual respect and in the supremacy of the common sentiment of justice."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing is the attitude of the radical and ultra-nationalist press in South American countries and in Spain, which caustically describe the Pan-American movement as "a gigantic farce, fostered by the capitalistic United States, to extend their grasp to the southern part of America." *La Libertad*, of Madrid, which takes a great interest in Spanish-American matters, observed in advance of the meeting:

> "A great congress of American nations will convene under protection of the United States. The gathering will be an assembly of mice presided over by a cat. In the meantime, Latin-American nations keep on singing romantic duos on cordial relations and muttering nonsensical poems on Columbus Day, whereas the only practical way to celebrate this day would be to form an Ibero-American federation, opposed to the southward advance of the United States."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE TIME TO START A FACTORY

THE MAN WHO IS ABOUT to enter the manufacturing business thinks a good deal about his location, but not sufficiently about whether the time is favorable, thinks Paul W. Brown, editor of *America at Work* (St. Louis). The man who planted corn in July, winter wheat in April or cotton in September would be considered out of his mind, yet Mr. Brown says that nineteen industrial prospectuses out of twenty try to prove that they propose to start in the right place, in unconsciousness of the need of proving also that they propose to start at the right time. They forget that the time-factor in industrial success is as important as the place-factor, and consequently as dangerous to trifle with. He continues:

THE ERA OF THE BIG SHOP

The Tendency Toward Large Establishments in Industry

Every one of 13 groups into which the Census Bureau divides the industries of the country increased in capital and in horse-power used in factories between 1914 and 1919, but 7 groups lost in numbers of establishments. (The liquor group is left out of this study, since its great decline was caused by Prohibition.)

In 13 major groups of industries, the following changes in number of establishments took place in the 5-year period from 1914 to 1919:

NET INCREASES

FOOD, 1,995 plants, 3.4 per cent.
TEXTILES, 5,089 plants, 21.6 per cent.
IRON and STEEL, 2,401 plants, 11.3 per cent.
OTHER METALS, 644 plants, 6.5 per cent.
RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS, 357 plants, 17.5 per cent.
MISCELLANEOUS, 3,056 plants, 16.3 per cent.

NET DECREASES

WOOD MANUFACTURERS, 2,081 plants, 4 per cent.
LEATHER and SHOES, 361 plants, 5.3 per cent.
PAPER and PRINTING, 793 plants, 12.1 per cent.
CHEMICALS, 150 plants, 1.2 per cent.
CLAY, STONE, GLASS, 2,218 plants, 15 per cent.
TOBACCO, 3,660 plants, 26 per cent.
AUTOS and all VEHICLES, 991 plants, 15 per cent. (Excluding auto repair plants, which average 5 men each.)

If the increase in small automobile repair-shops is omitted from consideration, the number of factories in the United States showed an increase of only 232—less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.—in a five-year period which put an army of 2,017,000 additional workers into American shops, increased the energy of their engines, motors and waterwheels by 7,000,000 horse-power, and vastly swelled their capital. (The increase in wage-workers was a trifle under 29 per cent., and in horse-power almost 24 per cent.) It is the Era of the Big Shop.

"When an industrial prospectus pays any attention at all to the question of the right time to start a factory, that attention usually stops with statistics of increasing demand for the product in question, and a statement of increasing profits of the leading concerns in the business. All this is childish beyond belief. Would the fact that Farmer Smith's wheat was growing luxuriantly in May help anybody but a lunatic to believe that May would be a good month for Farmer Brown to sow wheat?

"Yet we find the investor urged to put his money into a new venture, on the ground that active competitors with a start of from a quarter to half a century have made money!

"In 1903, when the automobile business was any city's business, Schenectady, New York, would have been an ideal location from which to supply New York and New England through the coming years. In 1921, tho Schenectady had developed enormously in an industrial way, her opportunity in the automotive field was gone forever. Michigan produced more than 90 per cent. of our motor-cars that year, while New York produced less than 1 per cent. The automobile business had become Detroit's business. A city is the right place to manufacture in only at the right time—and it is never the right time after another city has swept the field. The fact that St. Louis is the great shoe-city of the country does not prove that Kansas City, with similar transportation situation, climate and relation to rural America, would make a good shoe center; it proves that Kansas City wouldn't. The place is right; the time has gone by.

"It is important that this principle be recognized by every person having any responsibility in any degree for locating industries—whether that person be a business executive, an investment banker, a citizen buying industrial shares, or only a humble writer on industrial subjects. It is literally impossible to overestimate the importance of it. In the five-year period ending 1919, every one of the fourteen great groups of industries recognized by the United States Census, with the single exception of liquor manufacture, cut short by Prohibition, increased the number of horse-power in its factories. Yet of the thirteen great groups, seven came out of the period with fewer plants than when they went in. The loss throughout the country, in the six groups, was 10,254 plants. And yet the American industrial promoter goes caroling on his way as if the whole problem of industrial growth could be solved by a policy of liberality in building new factories!

"These six great groups all grew in productive power—but they grew, not by the birth of new plants, but by the death of weak plants and the mighty increase of the size of strong ones.

"Every live city in the United States has ambitions to 'attract new industries'—and has set up elaborate machinery to aid in the process. Yet there is no governmental or civic agency in the United States now engaged in such an analysis of industrial statistics as to enable Chambers of Commerce, the industrial departments of banks and trust companies, developers of industrial real estate, and the like, to tell what lines of manufacture among those to which the city is geographically and economically adapted, are still growing by the addition of new plants and what are growing only by the death of weak plants and the intensive development of strong ones. There is no such agency to tell the American business public what industries are shifting geographically — like the shoe industry in the past twenty years—and what are firmly anchored in areas of intensively developed production. Industrial location is like navigation by guess, without charts. It is not an art to-day, it is a game of chance. Hundreds of millions have been wasted by wrong industrial location in the past ten years by men who would never have committed their fatal errors if the facts had been accessible."

This lack, we are next informed, Mr. Brown's journal is to attempt to fill. It will try "to chart industrial America." Mr. Brown concludes:

"Our effort, if successful, will in future make it possible for the would-be promoter of a new industry to ask—and answer—such questions as the following:

"Is the industry throughout the nation growing slowly, growing rapidly or only growing with population—which latter means about 1½ per cent. a year?

"If output is growing rapidly, is it attended by the rapid multiplication of plants or caused chiefly by the increase of the capacity of plants already existing?

"How does the size of the proposed plant compare with the size of the most successful plants already in the field?

"Does the management of the new plant propose to follow standardized methods of production and turn out a product closely resembling that of existing concerns, or does it intend either to develop new production methods or to teach the public to demand an article differing in important respects from that with which it is familiar?

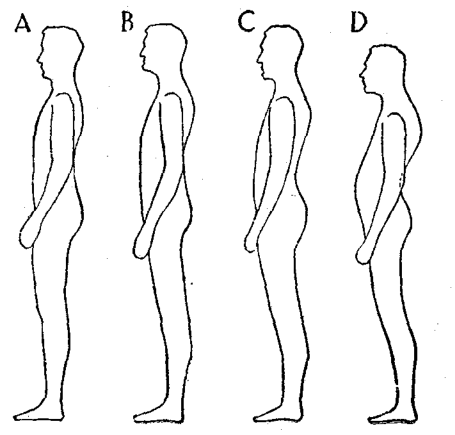
"If the demand for the article is rapidly increasing, is this increase coming about through its introduction to groups of people who have not demanded it in the past, or through an increased demand on the part of those already using it?

"Has the price of the article been fairly stable in its relation to other prices during a period of years, or is its course markedly downward?

"Is the production of the article shifting from one part of the country to another? If so, is the proposed plant to be located where the shift will make its success more likely, or the reverse?"

A COLLEGE THAT TEACHES HEALTH

THE SOUND BODY as well as the sane mind is aimed at by the curriculum of at least one American college — Antioch College, Ohio—as we learn from the director of its department of hygiene, Dr. George P. Paul, writing in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). Here the students are kept in good trim by balanced diet and exercise. This college, Dr. Paul tells us, is undertaking to put into practise educational purposes and policies very generally approved in theory but seldom adopted in practise because of tremendous force of habit. The Antioch program, he says, is an endeavor to prepare the students to meet the most universal and important experiences and issues in life; to give them the kind of knowledge most necessary to effective living in our present complicated economic system. Writes Dr. Paul:



FOUR KINDS OF FRESHMEN.

Classified according to posture by the Harvard plan. Tracings made during examination of 700 Harvard freshmen. A is the best. Most of Antioch's unclassified students fall in class B.

"Recognition is given to the physical well-being of the students. At Antioch College, the development and maintenance of health and physical vigor are considered essential and are provided for in the curriculum. Since a human being must maintain good health in order to be most effective, physical education is required of every student. To know how to sleep, to eat, to exercise, to maintain correct posture, to resist disease, is fundamental.

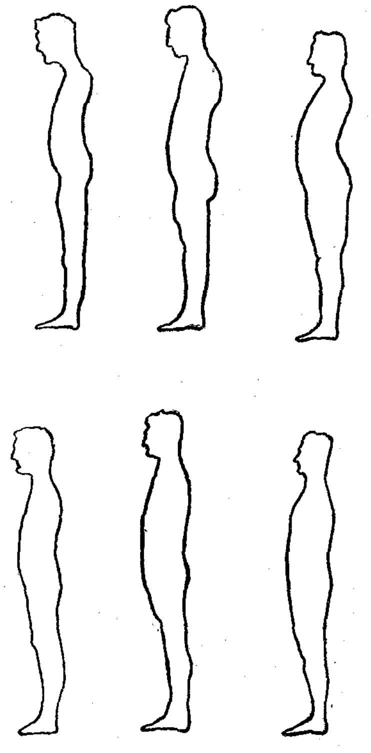
"Each student takes part in competitive athletics for the educational as well as the physical results. Intercollegiate athletics are encouraged within reasonable limits, but do not dominate the college. This season, football, baseball and basket-ball games have been played with other college teams, and similar schedules are arranged for the coming season. The girls are represented in basket-ball, tennis and hockey. As many students as possible represen the college in intercollegiate games. The others belong to intramural leagues in basket-ball, baseball, tennis and track. The student is given wide freedom of choice in the required physical exercise, except where specific training is prescribed to remedy definite defects. Physical efficiency tests are given twice a year to measure the students' progress in physical development. The equipment for the department of physical education consists of a large gymnasium with basket-ball, volley-ball and indoor baseball courts and on the campus a football and baseball field, tennis-courts, and a limited amount of track and field equipment.

"Each student receives a thorough and complete physical examination each year. If defects are found they are either corrected or the student is advised as to what he may do to overcome or remedy such defects. It is at times necessary for a student to consult a specialist for the purpose of completely removing certain defects.

"The students as a general rule do not object to physical examinations. On the other hand they seek them. Students show a growing interest in their physical welfare and are anxious to cooperate in the correction of defects found. When told that their physical condition is good they are greatly pleased, and if any apprehension previously existed they are relieved of a burdensome anxiety. During the physical examinations the students are alone with the medical examiner for a time, and most of them readily ask questions relating to their physical welfare, existing defects and personal hygiene. This is one of the most important phases of the work.

"The physical examination is thorough and includes all the important systems of the body. It embraces a full medical history of the student, together with a study of the heart, lungs, vision, hearing, teeth, throat including tonsils, the thyroid gland, the skin, the feet, posture, blood-pressure, urinalysis, hemo-globin estimation and the determination of the status of color vision. An outline drawing is made of the body side view for the purpose of making a posture rating and to file for future use in deciding whether improvement in posture has been made."

Special attention is given to posture and body mechanics. It has been found that good posture and efficiency go hand in hand. Students are rated according to their posture. If the body mechanics are found defective, the student is assigned to a class in corrective exercises, conducted by the director of physical education. We read further:



EFFECT OF CORRECTIVE GYMNASTICS.

These actual drawings of Antioch students show at the top, postures before training; and below, the same men after the exercises had had effect.

"As practically our whole student body spends half of its time away from the campus, in towns and cities, the risk of contracting certain diseases is greater. To meet these conditions all students are urged to take the anti-typhoid inoculations, vaccination against smallpox and inoculations of diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixture. These are given without charge by the department. The number of students who have availed themselves of these opportunities is large.

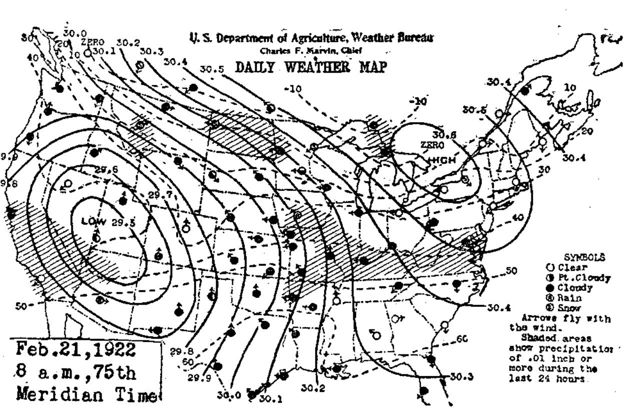
"The drinking-water and milk used at the college are under constant supervision and are daily examined in our departmental bacteriological laboratory. The sources of our food supplies, especially meats, are frequently inspected. All of our food handlers are repeatedly examined, and also investigations are carried on to detect typhoid carriers among them. Practically all members of the student body eat at the college dining-hall during residence. The foods are well selected as to quality and physiological balance. Some green or raw food is daily included in the menu.

"The dieticians in charge of our kitchen and dining-hall are also instructors in the college. Courses are given in nutrition and cookery for the purpose of giving young women basic knowledge of the nutritive value of foods. The choice, preparation and serving of the most common types of food are studied. Especial attention is given to manipulation and standardized products in cookery. Our kitchen and dining-hall are used by selected students as a place for the practical application of theories evolved in the course in nutrition and cookery.

"Antioch will not have put forth its greatest effort nor have accomplished its full purpose if it sends out into the world and industries men and women who are not physically fit."

HOW STORMS MARCH

THE MOVEMENT OF CENTERS of low atmospheric pressure, accompanied by storm areas, across the United States, is well shown in an article contributed to *School Science and Mathematics*, by W. S. Belden, U. S. meteorologist at St. Joseph, Mo., using as his illustration a typical storm of about a year ago. This is brought out by four maps giving what Mr. Belden terms "a bird's-eye view of weather conditions" prevailing at the surface of the earth at the same hour on each of four consecutive mornings, from February 21 to 24, 1922. Conditions attending the progress of this storm area or cyclone, as shown by the maps, were, in general, similar to conditions prevailing in scores of other storm areas that cross the United States annually, but its magnitude and intensity of development make its characteristic features stand out in a typical manner. Writes Mr. Belden:


U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau
Charles F. Marvin, Chief
DAILY WEATHER MAP
LOW 29.5
HIGH
ZERO
SYMBOLS
○ Clear
◑ Pt. Cloudy
● Cloudy
Ⓡ Rain
Ⓢ Snow
Arrows fly with the wind.
Shaded areas show precipitation of .01 inch or more during the last 24 hours
Feb.21,1922
8 a.m.,75th
Meridian Time

THE FIRST DAY OF THE STORM.

Note the low-pressure center in the southwest, and the rain and snow in the shaded areas. The beginning of this storm, as described in the accompanying text, ended a three months' drouth in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, brought heavy snows in northern Michigan, and a destructive sleet storm in lower Michigan.

"The changes preceding, accompanying, and following the eastward movement of this strongly developed storm area were extensive, and unusually well defined in districts east of the Rocky Mountains. The storm ended a severe drouth of more than three months' duration in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. Heavy snows were reported in upper Michigan and the northern portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the middle portion of lower Michigan from two to four inches of rain, freezing as it fell, formed a very heavy coating of ice on trees, wires, etc. The destruction to orchards, and telephone and telegraph lines was unprecedented. Thunder-storms occurred on the 22d in the middle Missouri and upper Mississippi valley and in the Lake region. The storm caused remarkably high winter temperature as far north as Michigan, and it was followed by a moderate cold wave. At Chicago the temperature rose on the 22d to 68 degrees, which is the highest February temperature ever recorded by the Weather Bureau at that station. The cold wave that developed in Montana on the 22nd spread rapidly southeastward in the rear of the storm area, reaching almost to the Gulf coast by the morning of the 23d. During the 23d it advanced eastward over the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys, resulting in freezing temperature on the morning of the 24th southward to the Gulf States, while from ten to twenty below zero occurred in the Dakotas, Montana, and northern Wyoming. The fall in temperature during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. on the 24th was from 20 to 40 degrees in Tennessee and northward over the Ohio valley and Lake region, but with readings only slightly below the seasonal normal. The cold wave spent its force before reaching the Atlantic coast."

Following this general survey of weather conditions for the four-day period, the writer notes some of the more important details of the maps and the movement of storm areas. The continuous lines pass through points of equal air pressure. Regions where this pressure is lowest are marked "Low" and regions where pressure is highest are marked "High." These lows and highs move eastward across the United States and southern Canada, the rate of advance being much greater in winter than in summer. Lows may originate anywhere. Their paths vary in length from a few hundred miles to more than half of the circumference of the globe. Considering all the lows in Canada and the United States for twenty years, 38 per cent. first appeared in the vicinity of Alberta, Canada; 15 per cent. in the north Pacific coast region; 12 per cent. in Colorado and vicinity; and the remaining 35 per cent. in six other regions. Many of the lows that appear over Alberta on the map come from Alaska. To quote again:

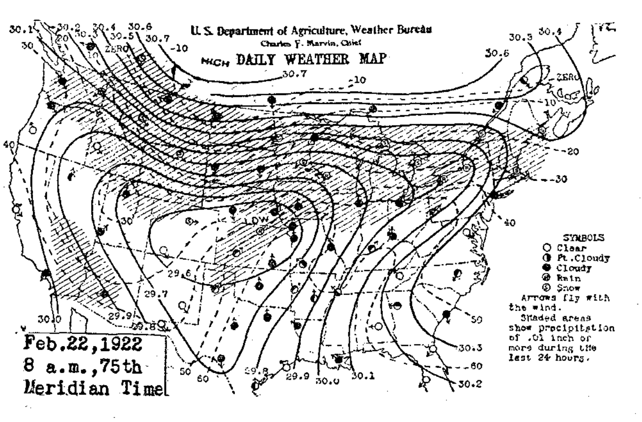
"When the lows, occurring one after another, advance eastward along the Canadian border and over the Lake region, as they sometimes do in summer, they are generally attended by showers in the northern States, while dry weather may persist in the corn belt and to the southward. Lows coming from the southwest in winter and spring are usually good rain producers and are generally the cause of spring floods in the lower and middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys. A strongly developed high that moves southeastward from Canada on the east side of the Rocky Mountains in winter, following in the rear of an energetic low, as shown on the map of the 23d, produces a cold wave in the Missouri valley and eastward. If the energetic low is farther south and advancing eastward over the Gulf States, the cold wave may be severe as far south as the Gulf coast.

"In the northern hemisphere the wind blows spirally inward (counter clockwise) toward the center of the low, and spirally outward (clockwise) from the center of the high, except that in mountainous regions topography may exert a modifying influence on the wind direction. The spiral movement of the wind is well illustrated in the maps. Steepness of barometric gradient determines the velocity of the wind. Strong winds were general in the northern and central portions of the United States on the 22d. As seen on the maps for the 22d and 24th a low or a high may cover the greater portion of the United States, the horizontal extent being perhaps a thousand times greater than the vertical thickness.

"Isotherms, broken lines, pass through points of equal temperature and are drawn for each ten degrees of variation. The effect of the low in producing high temperature to the eastward and southward of its center is especially well illustrated in the maps for the 22d and 23d, while the dominating influence of the high in producing low temperature is clearly apparent on the 24th.

"Precipitation is closely associated with low-pressure areas, but its distribution about the center of lows is somewhat irregular. Its occurrence on the eastern side of the low is two or three times more frequent than on the western side. Heavy snows often occur in the northeast quadrant of the storm area, the map of the 22d showing such a condition, but the district of heaviest rainfall is usually located in the southeast quadrant. The more intense the low and the nearer it is to the source of moisture the greater, as a rule, the amount of precipitation. Clear skies generally predominate in regions covered by highs.

"The storm track appearing on the last of the series of maps shows the movement of the storm to have been comparatively


U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau
Charles F. Marvin, Chief
HIGH DAILY WEATHER MAP
LOW
ZERO
SYMBOLS
○ Clear
◑ Pt. Cloudy
● Cloudy
Ⓡ Rain
Ⓢ Snow
Arrows fly with the wind.
Shaded areas show precipitation of .01 inch or more during the last 24 hours.
Feb.22,1922
8 a.m.,75th
Meridian Time

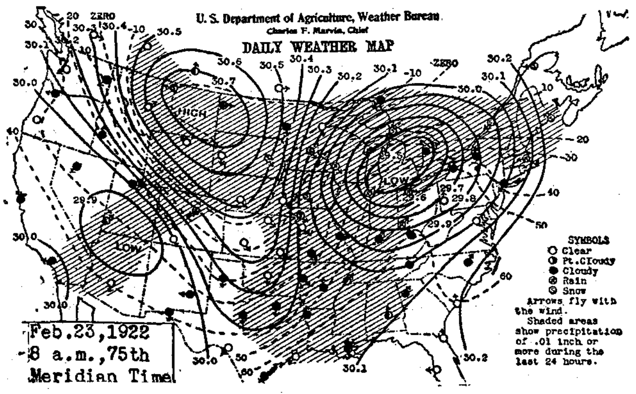
THE SECOND DAY OF THE STORM.

Here is a low-pressure area covering a large part of the country. There is snow all through the northern States, with thunder-storms in the Missouri valley. The storm center is moving eastward.

slow in crossing the mountains, consuming three days in traveling from northern California to eastern Colorado, while the distance from eastern Colorado to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River was covered in two days. As a rule, lows in the United States move south of east until they reach the Mississippi valley and then to the northeastward, passing to sea off the coast of New England or to the northward."

OUR INEFFICIENT STREET-LAMPS

ORNAMENTAL STREET-LIGHTS now used in many American cities waste two-thirds of their illumination upward into space, cause eye injuries, and make motor traffic more dangerous, it was asserted by members of the Psychological Corporation at a recent meeting in Washington, we are told in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Methods were suggested by which at the same cost twice the present amount of light could be delivered to the sidewalk and roadway, and by which traffic dangers might be decreased. Lighting for use rather than ornament was advocated. We read:


U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau
Charles F. Marvin, Chief
DAILY WEATHER MAP
HIGH
LOW
LOW
SYMBOLS
○ Clear
◑ Pt.Cloudy
● Cloudy
Ⓡ Rain
Ⓢ Snow
Arrows fly with the wind.
Shaded areas show precipitation of .01 inch or more during the last 24 hours.
Feb.23,1922
8 a.m.,75th
Meridian Time

THE THIRD DAY OF THE STORM.

The main storm center moves still further eastward, accompanied by a cold wave over nearly the entire country, accompanied generally by rain or snow.

"Street-light is useless unless it falls on terrestrial objects, it was pointed out. Light that radiates upward into space might make a pretty sight from Mars, if the inhabitants of that planet could see it, but it is useless for street illumination. Most of the light from the white street-lamp globes goes off into empty space or lights the fronts of buildings. Only about one-third serves to illuminate the sidewalks and streets.

"At the same cost, it was declared, illumination of streets could be made twice as effective. Altho full salvage of the lost light would be impossible without disfiguring or abandoning the present pretty white globes, something would be accomplished by placing a horizontal reflector on the bulbs. It would be still better, it was emphasized, to replace the globes by scientifically designed reflectors which would form a hood over the lamp and concentrate the light downward where it is of use.

"Instead of seeing a lot of pretty lamps as one looked down the street, cats, dogs, and people, automobiles and the road would stand out strongly. The difference would be much the same as the difference in the appearance to a driver of the road when illuminated by his own headlights as compared with the way it looks under the illumination of an oncoming automobile.

"The glare of the bright spots of light, such as that made by the white globe lamps, decreases the visibility of near-by objects. This is exemplified in the familiar, and sometimes disastrous, effect of oncoming automobile headlights.

"Lights, provided with reflectors to direct the illumination toward the earth and shield the eyes of motorists and pedestrians from glare, should be numerous enough to prevent deep shadows and avoid the flicker caused by sharp alternations between light and dark. Nature has provided the eye with a compensating mechanism by which it may adapt itself to partial darkness and still see very well. But this mechanism acts slowly, and rapid alternations of dark and light is trying on the eyes and disturbs vision whether in the movies or on the street."

LIMITS OF RADIO

WE ARE CONSTANTLY READING of the enormous possibilities of radio, says a writer in the London *Daily News*, but they are often overestimated. A popular idea, for instance, is that the time will come when we can step into a radiophone office in London, talk to some one in Australia, and see them at the same time. That is a physical possibility, but not so all the other conjectures which we hear made every day. Perhaps the one which appeals to the imaginative mind most often is that soon the ordinary land-line telephone will be obsolete, and every one will carry a pocket radiophone, by which they can call up whom they like. We read further:

"It is common knowledge among wireless amateurs that the only way for two neighboring wireless stations to transmit at the same time without causing interference is by using a different 'wave-length.' At present there are nearly a million telephones in use in England, and the number is steadily growing. If pocket radiophones were to be substituted, it would mean that, to avoid interference, nearly a million different wave-lengths would have to be allotted. It is only possible to adjust and gage a wave-length within ten or twenty meters.

"For a message to travel any distance, it would be necessary to carry current, and a large dynamo or accumulator can hardly be called 'portable.'

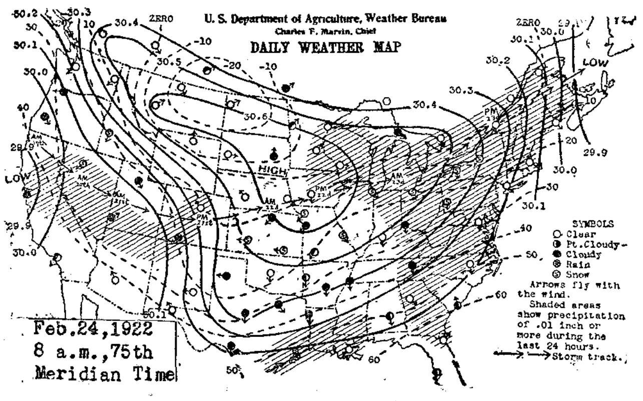
"Further, secrecy would be impossible. At present all radio messages travel in every direction, and even when 'directional' wireless is introduced, absolute secrecy is an impossibility.

"Another popular idea is that when radio is fully developed criminals will all be run to earth by radio. But will they? The finger-print system of detection was regarded as infallible until it was found possible to forge finger-prints. Radio in tracking criminals will do well enough—until the criminals realize that 'spoof' messages could easily be transmitted by them to put the police off the track; and the old trouble of lack of secrecy would be a decided disadvantage to the police officials.

"That radio broadcasting will replace the newspaper is another common view. I am convinced that this will not be so. The news bulletins at present broadcast are novel, but the material given out does not appeal to all, and once the news is given there is no means of referring back unless notes are taken, and that is laborious compared with just looking through the news-sheet.

"Great excitement prevailed recently when wireless conversation was carried out across the Atlantic, but, as Marconi pointed out, too much must not be made of this achievement. The feat was carried out under exceptionally favorable conditions. It was dark, and radio travels best in the dark. It was also winter, when the annoying 'atmospherics' (crackling sounds in the instruments caused by nature's electricity, and which mar speech considerably) were entirely absent.

"The great drawback in radio, and one which seems impossible to overcome, is that the ether, through which the wireless travels, will only hold a certain amount of 'business' and no more. If more than its limit is transmitted, interference is inevitable."


U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau
Charles F. Marvin, Chief
DAILY WEATHER MAP
HIGH
LOW
LOW
SYMBOLS
○ Clear
◑ Pt.Cloudy
● Cloudy
Ⓡ Rain
Ⓢ Snow
Arrows fly with the wind.
Shaded areas show precipitation of .01 inch or more during the last 24 hours.
⟶ Storm track.
Feb.24,1922
8 a.m.,75th
Meridian Time

THE FINAL DAY OF THE STORM.

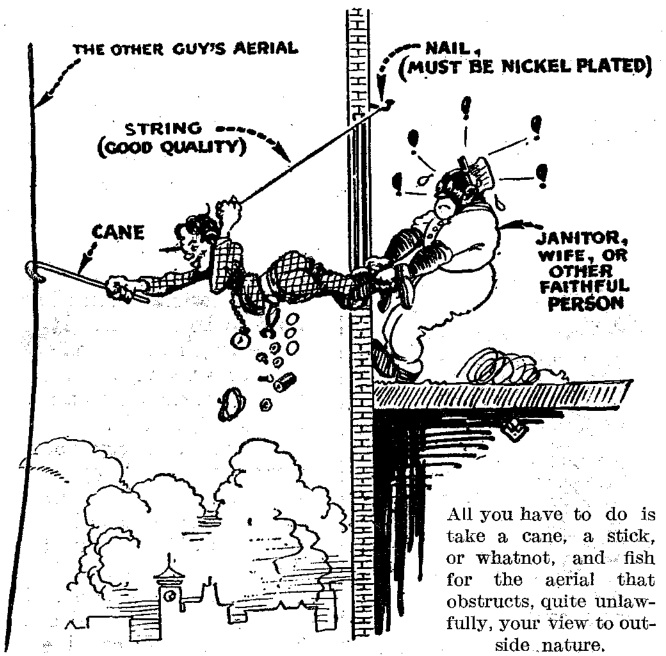
This map shows the path of the storm center from northern California through Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and on through the New England States. Instead of a low-pressure region in the center of the country, we have a large high-pressure area.

HOW TO BORROW AN AERIAL

PERHAPS "STEAL" would be a juster word here, altho less polite. Radio users whose sets behave in an unaccountable fashion would do well to ponder an article contributed to *The Radio News* (New York), especially if they inhabit apartment houses in which there are other fans. The contributor admits at the outset that the aerial-borrower is "the meanest man in radio," and then proceeds not only to confess his own derelictions but to give detailed directions to the prospective borrower. The sport would seem better adapted to the temperament of the college freshman than to that of the ordinary self-respecting adult, and we reproduce the directions only to enable unsuspecting victims to protect themselves. Says our informant:

"'Borrowing' an aerial is the latest indoor sport, but it can be practised only in cities that have apartment houses. The game can be played by any one, and is simple enough if conditions are right.

"The idea is, in brief, to 'borrow' some one's aerial, the same as you might borrow an umbrella. When you are through with the umbrella you return it—or perhaps you don't. Same with the aerial.


THE OTHER GUY'S AERIAL
NAIL, (MUST BE NICKEL PLATED)
STRING (GOOD QUALITY)
CANE
JANITOR, WIFE, OR OTHER FAITHFUL PERSON

All you have to do is take a cane, a stick, or whatnot, and fish for the aerial that obstructs, quite unlawfully, your view to outside nature.

From "Radio News."

WHEN YOU WANT TO BORROW AN AERIAL.

"It works this way: Now that all our cities have most of their apartment-house roofs garnished with 57 varieties of aerials, which we silly boobs of amateurs put up, it is no longer necessary to put one up yourself. Open up your window and look out. The chances are that, if you are on an upper floor, one of the aerials passes close by one of your windows. Simple, isn't it? All you have to do is to take a cane, or stick, or whatnot, and fish for the aerial that obstructs, quite unlawfully, your view to outside nature and the universe in general. After you have thus grabbed the aerial, anchor to it a lead-in of your own. It isn't necessary to solder your lead-in. An ordinary clip such as you can buy in any hardware gent's furnishing store, or the like, is all that is necessary.

"The game can be played safely only at night. If you attempt it during the daytime, it becomes dangerous. You might have a couple of arms, or fingers shot off, once the owner of the aerial gets wise to your innocent pastime.

"When you have anchored your lead-in to the other fellow's aerial, close your window, run the lead to your set, the other wire going to your radiator or water-pipe. Then proceed to tune in.

"So far so good.

"If the fellow down-stairs, or up-stairs, as the case may be, is not using the aerial, everything goes 'jim-dandy.' But the minute the other fellow starts using his set, the fun begins! The minute the other fellow starts to tune in he will have the surprize of his young life. Also, you are informed immediately when his tuning starts, particularly if he has a vacuum-tube set. Little squeals resembling those of a butchered young pig reach your innocent ears. This gives you due notice that the owner is tuning in.

"While he is doing so, the signals in your own set become weak too. You start tuning likewise.

"Ah!—the reception becomes distinctly better, but, right away, more squeals! You and he keep tuning back and forth for some minutes, he much puzzled, you much amused, because you know what the trouble is, whereas he doesn't!

"After about ten minutes a balance is struck, and then both can enjoy the concert. But let either of the two fans touch the tuning knobs ever so little, and, immediately the balance is upset, and more laborious tuning must be done.

"Imagine the feelings of the amateur downstairs! He can not account for the queer behavior of his set. He will start working on a new theory of radio, all his own, and will have many sleepless nights. He will call in radio experts, who will be even more puzzled than he, poor bird, himself.

"A system not quite so dangerous to yourself is more simple. The other day, while looking from one of my back windows, I found that a new aerial had sprouted up during the day. As I have two windows in this particular room, I found that there was an aerial in front of each one.

"A great light suddenly dawned upon me! Why not use the two aerials, and no ground? Instead of 'borrowing' one aerial, *I borrowed both of them*, running a lead through each separate window. I hooked the aerial and ground connections of my set to these two aerials and I had the surprize of my life. It worked splendidly! As a matter of fact, in this particular instance, it worked better than by using either of the aerials with the ground. I could tune just as well, or better, perhaps, than if I had used the ground, and the reception was exceedingly clear. Also, I found that as no ground is used I do not interfere with the owners. So I have in mind 'borrowing' these two aerials continuously, every night."

ACID SOIL FOR PLANTS THAT LIKE IT—Magnificent orchids and rhododendrons and gigantic blueberries can be grown in ordinary soil to which aluminum sulfate is added, Dr. Frederick V. Coville, chief botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has discovered. Such rare plants will not flourish in untreated soil that is alkaline. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"The farmer applies lime to make his soil alkaline and capable of raising bumper yields of the common crops, but the nurseryman can now reverse the process and apply aluminum sulfate to make the soil acid and capable of raising blueberries, orchids, and rhododendrons, if Dr. Coville's experiments are applied on a large scale with continued success. This treatment gives promise of making easy the cultivation of all plants requiring an acid soil. Orchids, azaleas, kalmias and other difficult plants, Dr. Coville believes, will be made to thrive in common soils by this means. The discovery is expected to prove of especial value to nurserymen in saving them from the necessity of using peaty lands to raise these flowers. Rhododendrons grow with great luxuriance in sand mixed with peat, with rotting wood, or with half-rotted leaves, but they die in ordinary garden soil because its reaction is neutral or alkaline. Partially rotted leaves are the chief source of soil acidity. And the rhododendron must have an acid soil. The aluminum sulfate when first applied has an acid effect, and this acidity is continued owing to the fact that the lime is in the soil, which would tend to make it neutral, is replaced in the soil by aluminum and the released lime is leached away in the form of calcium sulfate. The growth of the rhododendrons had been stimulated very greatly in this way. In one experiment, Dr. Coville placed three plants in the same sort of soil. One was untreated, another was treated with Epsom salts and one with aluminum sulfate. The untreated one failed to flourish. The Epsom salts treatment caused an increase in diameter of 30 per cent., while the increase due to the aluminum sulfate treatment was 250 per cent.

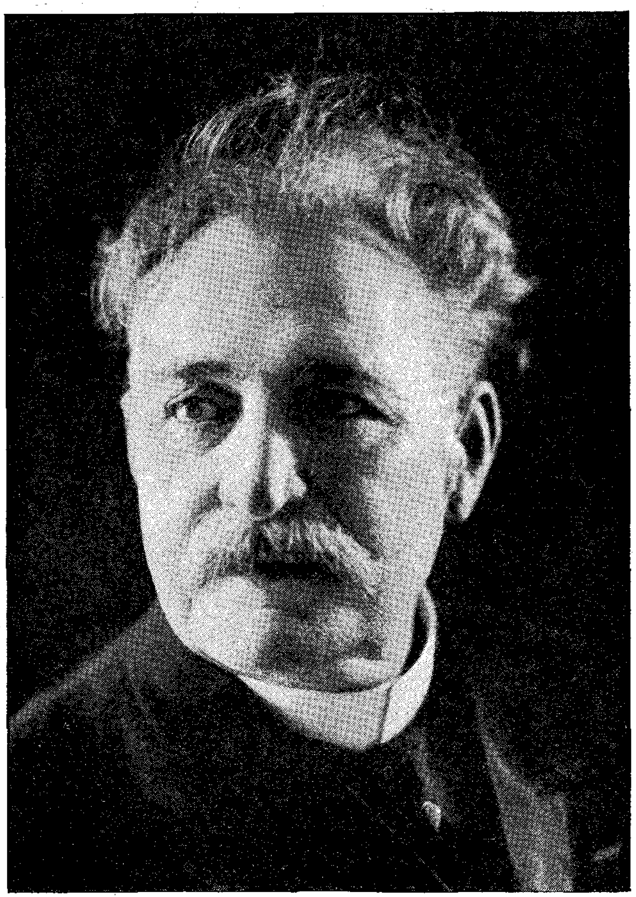
"Most American crops are natives of alkaline or neutral soils, and for that eason the most prominent problem has been to prevent soil acidity by the addition of lime. This is the first time that an artificial means of converting an alkaline soil to acidity has been worked out."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MUSIC LOSES A CRITIC OF COMMANDING INFLUENCE

FOR A MAN WHOM SOME "CORDIALLY DETESTED" it is strange to find his intimates calling him "Pop." The haters were those musicians who had never seen him but whose efforts the late critic of the New York *Tribune* found it necessary to condemn. When he died the other day the event called forth tributes from the famous musician who has also been President of Poland, from the equally distinguished soprano, Mme. Marcella Sembrich, and from members of his own critical profession in both London and Paris. For forty-three years Henry Edward Krehbiel wrote the music criticism for the New York *Tribune*, and he was never bored with his job. "He had a fervid anxiety about his work, rare in a beginner and rarer in a veteran," says one who was a colleague on the same paper. "He used to come in from a recital or a concert and write his story as tho his job and reputation depended entirely on the honesty and excellence of that assignment," continues "F. P. A.," whose recollections we read in the "Conning Tower" of the New York *World*. "He would come in with 'I just heard the worst singer that ever tried to get a New York notice,' or 'I never heard anybody play so magically as he did.'" Mr. Krehbiel's death, which occurred on March 20, followed after a three days' illness, so it had seemed that there had been no interruption in his work. His opinions on music and his wealth of knowledge on the history of that art have been so frequently quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST that our readers must look upon him as a friend, and will consequently lament his loss. That he was the valued friend of every writer in the realm of music for the New York press is evidenced by the intensely personal character of all the notices that his death has brought forth. "His place will not readily be filled," says his brother critic of the New York *Herald*, Mr. W. J. Henderson, "because it is unlikely that any other man with his equipment and sincerity and unflagging industry, united with his peculiar personal qualifications, especially his great and always young love for music, will soon be found. For in the final analysis it was an unquenchable passion for beautiful music that inspired him to the last and sustained him in the gloomy days when the shadow had begun to fall upon him." This is said by one who sat by his side, doing the same kind of work. How that work was appreciated by those upon whom his judgments fell may be estimated in the words coming from Mr. Paderewski, for example, which we find heading the galaxy of tributes gathered by the New York *Tribune* which so long employed and valued his services:



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood New York.

HIS DEATH "A CALAMITY FOR THE ARTISTIC WORLD."

Henry E. Krehbiel, music critic of the New York *Tribune*, had "heard the best there has been in the world for forty years."

"To the Editor of The Tribune.
"DES MOINES, Ia., March 21.

"SIR: I am deeply afflicted by the sad news just received. For more than thirty years I had known H. E. Krehbiel and had admired him as an eminent writer on musical matters. His lofty ideals, vast knowledge, sound principles, unprejudiced, broad-minded opinions, always expressed in a language of supreme beauty, made him one of the leading figures among the music critics of both continents. Dean of the profession, in the conscientious fulfilment of his arduous, so often wearisome, duties, he invariably displayed earnestness, uprightness and dignity of an almost sacerdotal character. The death of H. E. Krehbiel will be profoundly felt and universally regretted. Personally I mourn the loss of a man for whom I had most sincere affection and whom I was happy to count among my friends.

"IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI."

Another star in the same galaxy is the tribute of Madame Sembrich, which sheds another light upon Mr. Krehbiel's personality:

"He admired everything that was beautiful, and was never satisfied with anything less than beauty. He sought this in all its forms—orchestral music, piano and the opera; in all these departments of music he was thoroughly trained and able to appreciate the best. Think what he has heard in his lifetime! The best there has been in the world for forty years! Everything that is good has come to New York in those years; and more than that, he was frequently abroad and heard the best that was over there, too. No one else had his great knowledge, for he knew music from Beethoven and Mozart down to the moderns; and so great was his love of beauty in music that he could appreciate it even when he found it in the new music, which differed from that of the old generation. He was hostile only to the crazy new music—the jazz. He was always just in what he wrote and said what he thought, whether it hurt friend or foe.

"He had many warm friends, especially, I believe, among his colleagues, the men with whom he worked for so many years, and I know he was always kind to the young artists who came to him, and he helped them with good advice.

"It is a great personal sorrow to me, so long I have known him. I remember meeting him the first year I was singing in New York. Christine Nilsson and I were staying at some hotel—I presume it is gone now—near the opera house, and one night he was presented to us, the young critic who had praised us. Then the next season, I think it was, we were in Dresden, my husband and I, at the theater, and I looked hard, and there was Krehbiel. So we greeted him after the theater and afterward he visited us for several days, and so the friendship began. Many times we have met in Europe. He was very fond of nature and many times we climbed in the Alps together."

"This news affects me greatly," said Henri Rabaud, director of the National Conservatory of Music, Paris, "because I know that it means a heavy loss not only to the American musical field but to the whole world." From London, too, come words that show that our artistic life is not clouded to onlookers abroad. Alfred Kalisch of the London *Daily News* writes:

THE NEW FRENCH ACADEMICIAN.

Jean Louis Forain, the cartoonist of *Le Figaro* (Paris), who has just been honored by election to the Beaux Arts, to which, says one French critic, he owes nothing.

"The death of Mr. Krehbiel, shortly after that of James Huneker, deprives New York and the American press generally, of one of its most striking characteristic figures. No greater contrast could be imagined than that presented by these two writers, altho both were Americans.

"Huneker represented the eager, hustling spirit of the United States, whereas Krehbiel stood for the more sober, solid element of American artistic thought. He was a rather chastening influence upon those whose modernity tempted them to excesses, but at the same time he was entirely free from old fogyism or pedantry. His influence, which was great, was always exerted for the good of art."

If these are the reactions of some of those who knew Mr. Krehbiel from more or less of a distance, we shall look among the tributes offered by his colleagues for the view that justifies the familiar cognomen of "Pop Krehbiel." Deems Taylor of the New York *World* writes for those who never saw the man himself:

"Thousands of people who had never met Henry Krehbiel, or even knew who he was, must have known him by sight. For he was some one to remember. You sat about half-way down the left-hand aisle of Aeolian Hall—say about L-1—on a night when the Flonzaleys were playing, and across the aisle you saw a huge, patriarchal figure of a man, with a beautiful head that would have enchanted a sculptor, and a mop of excited yellowish hair, that no comb could ever hope to master. He was built on too generous a scale for any theater seat, so that he was forever shifting from one uncomfortable position into another, and usually wound up by getting both feet out into the aisle. When the music began he would slump down into the seat as far as possible, his left shoulder drooping and his chin raised high; and he would listen so, motionless, until it was over. That was Krehbiel.

"You must have seen him at one time or another if you go to concerts at all, particularly if you ever went to the opera, chamber music or orchestral concerts. For he had four musical passions: Wagner, Bach, Beethoven and string quartets. To hear any one of these you could lure him out at any time and in any weather.

"One other passion he had—facts. . . .

"Did you want the date of the first American performance of 'Siegfried?' Pop Krehbiel knew it—off-hand, probably, for he had been there. Or was it the name of Rossini's cook you needed? He would get it for you or could tell you that the cook had no name. No need to ransack libraries for data concerning some resuscitated concerto grosso of Bach and Haendel. The lazy critic had but to ask Krehbiel. And we all did, time and again. And he never failed us.

"I think the best clue to the man as a whole lies in the fact that he was so cordially detested by so many musicians who had never seen him, and that most of the people who knew him loved him, and called him 'Pop.' Once in my hearing, one of the critics—Mr. Henderson, I think it was—called him 'Henry.' That is the only time I ever heard him called anything but 'Pop.'

"There were others to whom his name—as a critic, of course—was anathema. They called him unfair, and brutal, and reactionary. I don't think he was any of those things. He was handicapped, in the first place, by his literary style, which was rather ponderous and deliberate, and did not in the least reflect his own personality. He was a little too honest, perhaps, for when he disapproved of something it never occurred to him that there was any way to say so except in the most direct terms at his command.

"But the chief reason why so many people could not understand him was that he was so young. I think he was one of the youngest people I ever knew. Maturity softens facts, and tolerates mediocrity, and expects little. It is only youth that wants clear, hard truth, and wants everything to be perfect, and sees red when some one belittles its ideals. That was Pop. He loved music with a lover's passion; and wo betide the vandal that besmirched his mistress!"

Mr. Royal Cortissoz, his art colleague on *The Tribune*, gives us this glimpse:

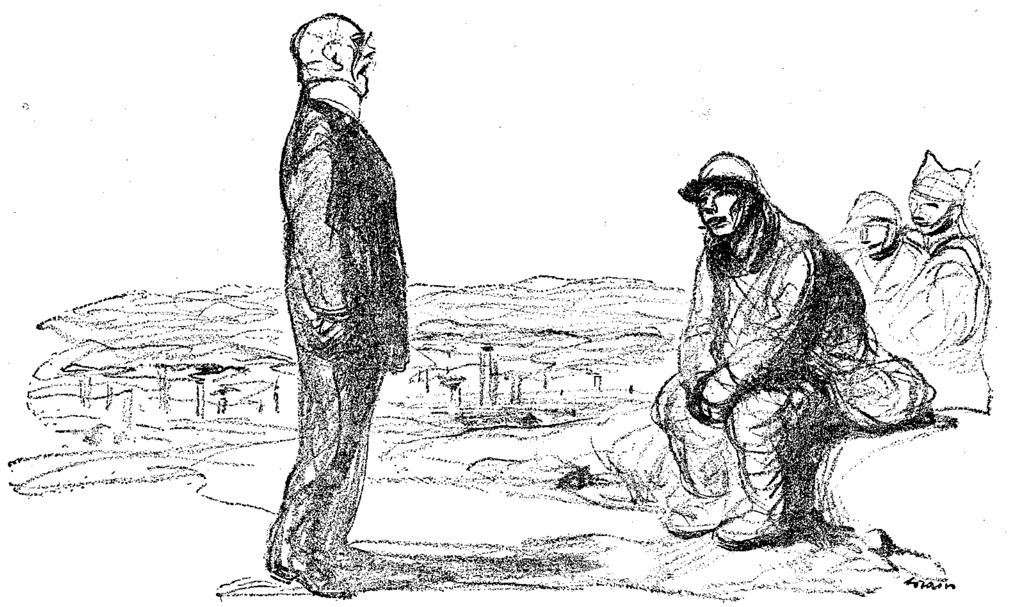
"It all came back to beauty, without which music couldn't, for Krehbiel, exist. He didn't ask it to be recondite, necessarily. Once, with a laugh, I said to him, 'Don't you like a tune, just a tune, sometimes?' 'I love it,' he said. 'Think of Beethoven and Mozart.' I remember when 'Salome' turned up and everybody was crazy about the cleverness in instrumentation that Strauss revealed. Krehbiel had his reserves. He could see what was clever in the modern man's ingenuity, but he couldn't see wherein it improved upon the pure idioms of the Fathers. For one thing, it spelt a good deal of sheer ugliness, and that was abhorrent to him. Ugliness not only revolted but puzzled him. He couldn't see how it persisted. In one of the last letters I had from him, only a few weeks ago, he said: 'While spilling out my spleen over four columns of to-morrow's *Tribune*, I wanted every few minutes to call you up on the 'phone and ask you what had become of the painters like him who knocked up a lot of parti-colored shingles and said it was the picture of a lady walking down-stairs. I wonder if any "cubists" are still at it. Are they still self-expressing themselves?' He found it hard to believe that there was any vitality at all in things antithetical to beauty."

In an unsigned editorial *The Evening Post* speaks of Mr. Krehbiel as does Mr. Kalisch as a counterpart to James Huneker:

"While Huneker adored Chopin, Tchaikovsky, Richard Strauss, and other modern masters, Krehbiel was a conservative from start to finish, except that he believed in Wagner and fought his battles in the press and in books. His idols were Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms. His devotion to Beethoven led him to give up very much of what leisure time he had to making it possible to bring out in the original English the greatest of all biographies of that master, Thayer's. It was entirely a labor of love—not a dollar to pay for it. Those three volumes and the two volumes entitled 'Chapters of Opera' (a better title would have been 'History of Opera in New York') are his monument. By them he will be known to future generations of music lovers."

A CARTOONIST IN THE FRENCH ACADEMY

IT WAS NO "UNKNOWN CELEBRITY," says a writer in *L'Echo de Paris*, who was recently elected to the Academy des Beaux Arts, one of the five divisions of the Institute of France. Forain was as well known to France as any cartoonist whose drawings appear in our pages is to us; and Forain rarely made the French laugh. His art was too somber, his mind too serious for that. But no one had to look up his name in books to know who the new Academician was. The only puzzle over the event seems to be that it happened at all. "His election to the Institute will add nothing to the fame of J. L. Forain," says Jean-Louis Voudoyer in *L'Echo de Paris*, "and one may even say that his great gifts would seem to be of a kind very unlikely to receive such honors." The reason for that is given in the next sentence when Mr. Voudoyer declares that while Forain "owes much to the masters, he owes almost nothing to the Ecole des Beaux Arts." While he has been a student of Rembrandt, and Goya, Daumier, Degas and others, he has mainly been a student of life. At the present time his drawings appear weekly in *Le Figaro*, but other papers have been glad to receive the work of his pencil. His election to honors seems to be taken as a special recognition of French journalism. Mr. Voudoyer continues:



IN THE RUHR.

THE GERMAN: "Nobody can be forced to do a thing inimical to the interests of his own country."
THE POILU: "To have the right to speak like that, you ought not to have assassinated Miss Cavell."

—*Le Figaro* (Paris).

ONE OF FORAIN'S COMMENTS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

"In his drawings, many of which we may without exaggeration call classics, he has shown himself to be not only a man of his time but a man of all time. He was young when naturalism was in its best days; like Degas—how astonished Degas would have been to see Forain togged out in the green uniform of an Academician!—he has managed to keep his naturalism within bounds. His 'ferocity' and 'cynicism' are not so much those of the scold and the satirist as they are those of the shrewd observer who tells us about people as they are. His wit will date our time, just as Chamfort's wit dates the eighteenth century.

"As he has grown older, Forain has constantly broadened his style. His first series of drawings, 'Sweet Country,' were gracefully Japanese, and the captions he wrote under them showed an extraordinarily keen insight into character. Then came political cartoons dealing with the Panama scandal, the Dreyfus affair, and the doings of Parliament. In those sketches he revealed himself as an ardent patriot and at the same time a great fighter.

"During the war Forain lived up to himself in grand style. Especially famous is a cartoon in which a poilu in the trenches is worrying about the civil population, and saying, 'If they can only hold out!'

"Forain's latest drawings have a richness at once vigorous and coherent. One may even say that he has created a newspaper style, tho we are forced to sing low on that theme, for he has long been doing cartoons for this paper.

"But Forain is not only a cartoonist, tho he is best known as such; he is also a painter and etcher. His first pictures recalled Manet, Stevens and Nittis. They were experiments in genre painting and portraiture. Then he took to painting subjects connected with the theaters and the law-courts, and thus followed in the footsteps of his favorite masters, Degas and Daumier. In his etchings he depicts the life of present-day France. His interpretations of religious scenes at Lourdes are especially touching. There is no irony in those and no spirit of disillusionment, but instead a deep human sympathy that always reminds one of Rembrandt.

"We may add that Forain is as famous for his witty sayings as for his drawings, and that, like Tristan Bernard and Sacha Guitry, he is even famous for witty sayings he never said."

Le Figaro, of course, celebrates his election in important articles; one by the famous art critic, Arsène Alexander, gives this personal glimpse of him that is peculiarly French:

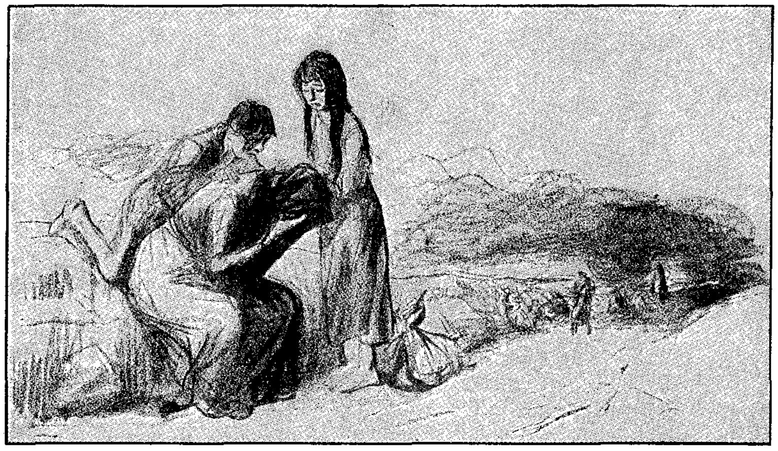
"We have seen something psychologically very interesting take place in Forain, something physiologically, almost, and a thing only those who watched him sympathetically observed. Not many people to-day remember the struggler, the Forain of the ragged beard, the hard-eyed, dry-voiced Forain, fighting to create his style and master the complete, expressive language of the draughtsman and the painter. That was the Forain we used to know. Then, one fine day, off came the beard. Along with the beard, off came the traits we were so accustomed to. Forain had arrived. Thenceforward he could smile, his eyes were kind, and we saw a noble, attractive Forain wholly different from the man we had known before."

PRIZE FOR A NEW COLLEGE SONG—"Bright College Years," so long sung by Yale men to the tune of "Die Wacht am Rhine" no longer makes the years seem bright. The song brings too many outside associations, as the New York *Globe* here comments:

"The alumni advisory board has presumably recognized this fact in its offer of $1,000 for a new Yale song, which may be 'a new musical setting for a song already available,' and should not 'invite objections from graduates or undergraduates.' But probably there is consciously or unconsciously something more in the offer, too. After all, it is a rather school-boyish performance to celebrate the love for an alma mater or the exuberance of intellectual youth by chanting words set to any foreign or domestic national air, or for that matter any borrowed air. If a university is a seat of culture it should be able to provide itself not only with an occasional tune but with tunes and words for all its emotions. Yale, of course, has plenty of company in using music already written. But that fact helps neither her nor her fellow universities. . . . The probability is that Yale is going to get a surprize in connection with her prize song, a surprize which will be shared by plenty of people who never went to Yale. It is very likely she will find that it is possible to write a very good song in America—that, in fact, it is possible for a man who has been graduated from Yale to do it. And this will be a suggestive fact for other colleges and for people in general to ponder. On the other hand, if $1,000 will not bring in a decent song, it will indicate a timidity or sterility worth pondering, too."

OXFORD'S HOSPITALITY TO GERMAN STUDENTS

THE "INTELLECTUALS" OF BOTH GERMANY and England did a good deal of "paper fighting" during the war. It will not be forgotten that university men sent their shafts back and forth in vigorous pronouncements. Now, it seems, the same classes are leading in the interchange of forgiveness. Oxford, which has long been dubbed the "home of lost causes," now would welcome those who lost their cause in 1918. A correspondent of the *Morning Post* (London) discloses some recent doings of what he terms a pro-German party there who wish to entertain a group of German students in May and pay their expenses. The reporter of these doings in the *Morning Post* does not restrain an impulse to sarcasm in saying that it is "one thing to be charitable, even if the charity does not begin at home; it is another to delight to honor one's aggressor with gratuitous hospitality." The project is introduced in a quotation from the *Oxford Magazine*, as follows:



KNOWN BY THEIR WORKS.

"They are burning everything, which means they are getting ready to go away."

—*Le Figaro* (Paris).

A WAR CARTOON BY FORAIN.

"'A committee of graduates and undergraduates of the University has been formed for the purpose of arranging for a visit to Oxford of twelve German students. An invitation for a month's stay in May has been accepted by the Deutsche Studentenschaft. . . . Expenses will, of course, be paid and hospitality provided. It is felt that this would be a practical sign of the desire of many in Oxford to facilitate the renewal of friendly relations between the two countries, and that such an act in these days—tho quite unofficial—may have a value quite disproportionate to its range and cost.' There follows an invitation to send contributions of not more than £1.

"It is understood that the total cost is estimated at about £160; that hospitality will be provided in private houses; and that it is proposed to give these honored visitors the freedom of lectures in the University. How and on what terms arrangements are to be made for the last-mentioned privilege, we do not know, nor how the visit is to preserve its 'unofficial' character if this statement be accurate."

The correspondent speaks further of a communication "in a local journal" from the "Founder" of an organization with the impressive title of the "Oxford International Assembly." It purports to speak for the "younger generation" and we learn therefrom something of the congeners of our own "y. g.'s." Thus:

"After graciously admitting that his elders have suffered in the war, he claims that 'we also have lost, and because of that, we have the right to forgive.' He continues:

"'Both in this country and in Germany those who ultimately bore the brunt of the fighting were at school when the war broke out. We were not responsible for the politics which caused it. They were, and corporately they are, all responsible. They caused the war—I do not say that they were as much to blame in this country as in Germany—and it is not their right to interfere in our actions with regard to the student world in Germany. Let them accept or refuse advances from their German contemporaries; that is not our affair.'"

The correspondent becomes even vehement as he goes on to draw some lesson from this appeal and still another which was also recently made in behalf of "needy German students whose case, owing to the condition of the mark, is undoubtedly hard."

"This neatly expresses the view which gains currency among many of this valiant 'younger generation,' that those Englishmen who fought to make the world possible for their successors are not merely undeserving of thanks, but censurable for having caused the war, and thereby inflicted hardship on the members of the Oxford International Assembly.

"No comment is necessary on the spirit which prompts these proposals, but even in the letter of them the following doubts suggest themselves:

"1. The inconsistency of the two appeals is striking. If German students are starving, and if their needs are to be provided for by dons and teachers, who have little enough for themselves, it is strange that donors and donees can afford £160 for joyriding.

"2. To describe the visit as 'unofficial' is misleading to the point of being disingenuous. The outside world can not be expected to distinguish between the 'official' act of an insubstantial corporation called the University, and the act of members of the University who obviously extend this invitation in their capacity as such. They are at liberty, of course, to love and entertain Germans as individuals; but they are showing their affection as students to students, and with the sole object (so they profess) of establishing academic, not private, relationships. If any official department of the University is asked to assist the enterprise, it is improbable that this would pass without protest.

"3. The fact that German students, owing to the rate of exchange (this misfortune, we presume, was also caused by the Englishmen who fought for England), are unable to visit English Universities is not a matter of unmingled regret to many in Oxford. But, apart from that, there are many English students who would appreciate the opportunity of foreign travel and study, and who can not afford that opportunity. It is a little difficult to see why we should hasten to extend it to those whose poverty is due to causes not entirely accidental.

"4. We wonder what impression this *démarche* will create in French academic circles? But perhaps that is of little moment. We must not pander to the prejudices of those who fought with us and not against us."

The Morning Post, in an editorial, points out that the correspondent's account does not "quite cover the whole of this business" and proceeds to give some further enlightenment:

"In a letter which appeared on the 1st of February last in one or two of our London contemporaries, the Bishop of Manchester, Professor Cairns, who occupies the Chair of Dogmatics and Apologetics in the University of Aberdeen, Dean Inge, and Principal Selbie, of Mansfield College, Oxford, appealed for funds to help German students. Incidentally, they mentioned a 'moving appeal' by 'Professor Ernst Troeltsch, supported by Professors Deissmann, Von Dobschütz, and Eucken,' who asserted 'in our student circles harder conditions are present than have ever been till now the case.' And their ingenuous sponsors went on to rub in a little bit of propaganda:

"'This is due, of course, to the rapid fall of the mark, and if those words could be used before the recent events in the Ruhr Valley they must now have a greater foundation still. . . . Many of them are quite literally starving.'

"Now if the lot of the German student is 'due, of course, to the rapid fall of the German mark'—which we doubt—the responsibility rests with German policy. The mark has been deprest deliberately to the great advantage of Germany in industry and to the great loss of all other countries as part of her policy of evading her obligations. But are these four gentlemen who signed that letter so ignorant of current economics as to imagine that the German mark has fallen in Germany as low as the astronomical figures which at present are taken to represent its relation to the pound sterling? Do they imagine, for example, that in Germany a man must command 250,000 marks before he can buy one pound's worth of books, food, tobacco and beer, and whatever else the student in Germany wants? The Churchman and the Don are proverbially, as Cecil Rhodes observed of the latter, children in matters of business; but we sincerely hope they are not such children as all that! If they are, let us inform them that they are mistaken. The German mark in Germany bears no relation to the arbitrary figure placed upon it by speculators here. The value placed on the mark here has nothing to do with what the German student gets and pays in Germany. It merely signifies that the City of London has very faint hopes that Germany will ever redeem her paper issues. As the German Government has issued a vast quantity of paper and has at the same time refused to tax her internal wealth the world in general has come to a conclusion unfavorable to her honesty. But that has nothing to do with the wealth or otherwise of the German subject. As a matter of fact, Germany last year was industrially very much more prosperous than England."

"THE HAIRY APE" IN FRANCE

EUGENE O'NEILL GOES ABROAD; though not yet as far as the home of his admirer, the writer of the next article. The "Anna Christie" company, with Pauline Lord at its head, has sailed for England. Paris also will see "The Emperor Jones" and "The Hairy Ape" at The Odéon—the first American plays, thinks Mr. Woollcott of the New York *Herald*, to be put on at one of the national theaters. The latter carries the French title of "Le Singe Velu." Mr. Woollcott gives us a specimen of the text as done into French by Mr. Maurice Bourgeois, who is also translating Mr. O'Neill's other plays, and those familiar with the play and also the tongue of our sister Republic will be interested in tracing identities:

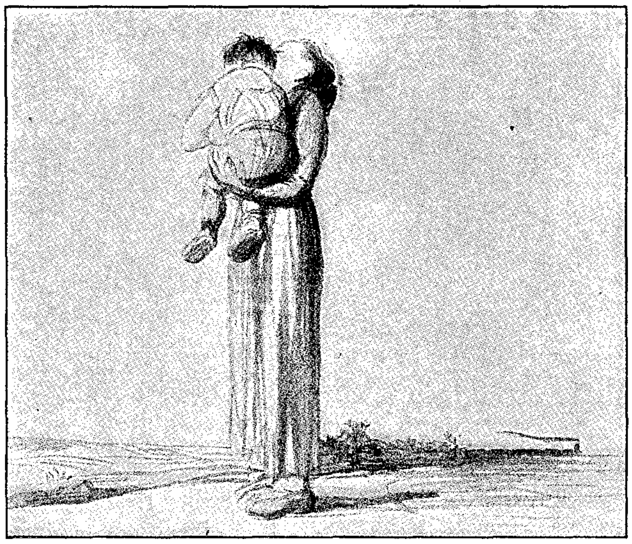
"'The Hairy Ape' has been selected by an American committee for production at The Odéon, where it is quite possible that the leading rôle will be played by Gémier himself. We have been privileged to examine the text of the translation by Maurice Bourgeois, and whether it be a good translation we have not the slightest notion. The seagoing slang in which O'Neill wrote the play, the foul stream of oaths which was poured out on the stage last spring and came pretty near the unexpurgated speech of all the top sergeants that ever put the fear of the army into us, has now been done into French argot, of course. Consider the credo of *Yank* as M. Bourgeois has translated it and try it over on your American Express Company vocabulary. Down in the hold of the liner—this is long before the startling scene on "la Cinquieme Avenue," remember—*Yank* will be heard shouting:

"'Tout ca—vous savez c'que j' veux dir'? Les machin's—le charbon—la fumée—tout l'tremblement'. C'est mon air frais, a moi'. C'est c'ques j'mange, moi. Moi, j'suis neuf, vous comprenez? L'enfer de la chaufferie? Sans doute. Y a qu' des hommes qui puissent travailler en enfer. L'enfer—pour sur—c'est mon climat favori. Moi, j'en bouff'. Ca m'a fait grossir. C'est moi qui la fais, c'te chaleur'. C'est moi qui fais ronfleur tout ca. C'est moi qui fais marcher tout ca. Sur'. sans moi tout s'arrete. Tout meurt—vous comprenez? Le bruit, la fumée. Tout's les machin's qui r'muent l'mond, elles s'arret'nt, Ell's sont pus rien. V'la c'que j'dis. Tout c'qui fait marcher l'mond', y a aut' chos', derrier' qui l'fait marcher. Il peut pas marcher sans que'que chos' d'autre-s'pas? C'est alors qu'vous descendez jusqu'a moi. Moi, je suis le fond d'tout—vous saisissez? Y a pus rien aud'la. J'suis la fin'. Je suis l'point d'depart. J'mets que'qu'chos' en branl' et l'mond' bouge'. Ca, c'est moi. J'suis la chos' dans l'charbon qui l'fait bruler. J'suis la vapeur et l'huil' des machin's; j'suis c'quit fait qu'vous entendez l'bruit; je suis la fumée, les trains express, les paqu'bots et l'sifflet des usin's; j'suis la chos' qui fait qu' l'or devient d'la monnaie'. Et j'suis c'qui transform' le fer en acier. L'acier, ca resume tout'. Et c'est moi, l'acier—l'acier—l'acier'.'

"We hope to see 'Le Singe Velu' before we die, if only to hear the great line from 'The Hairy Ape'—'Aw, yeh don't belong'—transformed into 'Ah, tu n'es pas d'ici,' which, if turned back into English according to the principle of translation that has governed most of our importations from the French stage, would burst out on us as 'Ah, thou art not of here!'"

AUSTRALIA UNIMPREST BY OUR STAGE

TO SEE OURSELVES as others see us is a chastening exercise. We suppose that we have a theater, yet apparently we have only Eugene O'Neill. Viewed from a point of future time of several centuries this may seem much. It seems something like that to an Australian who writes, in the Sydney *Bulletin*, an article telling his countrymen the familiar things about our O'Neill and prefacing it with some observations on our contemporary theater. These should interest us perhaps, as a prophecy of that supposititious observer of the future who will see besides O'Neill some faint footprints which are all the Australian, Louis Esson, can see besides the popular playwright named. We read this:



WHEN FATHER GOES BACK TO THE FRONT.

"Don't cry, my child—you see I don't cry."

—*Le Figaro* (Paris).

ANOTHER FORAIN WAR CARTOON.

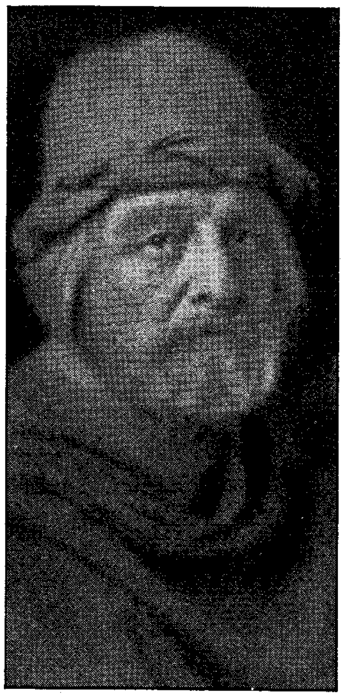
"America has never been famous for its dramatic literature. As a matter of fact it never has had any dramatic literature. It was only within the last few generations that it began at all seriously to produce plays of its own; but even when the drama became popular, and there were more theaters in New York than in London, there was no such thing as an American drama, nothing equivalent to the poems and stories of Edgar Allan Poe, the novels of Hawthorne, or the rough verses of that grand old barbarian, Walt Whitman. In recent years, of course, thousands of plays have been produced, and America now exports as many plays as it imports. Fairly good work has been done in picturesque melodrama and social comedy. There arose writers like George M. Broadhurst, who began with lively farces. 'What Happened to Jones' and 'Why Smith Left Home,' and finished with 'Bought and Paid For,' a clever and more ambitious work, something like a fifth-rate Ibsen; George M. Cohan, Booth Tarkington, and a whole school of Broadway playwrights, ingenious writers who can contrive a neat plot and know all the tricks of the trade, but have nothing whatever to say; and, above all, David Belasco, the great apostle of commercial American drama, who stated that the theater was never in a better or healthier condition than it is to-day, or, rather, was yesterday, when his own cheap and blatant productions reached the height of their Broadway fame. Belasco bitterly denounced the Little Theaters, non-commercial theaters of freedom and experiment, that were springing up all over the country and presenting entirely different types of play. This was not art, according to Belasco. . . . Then came Eugene O'Neill, a writer of genius, the greatest dramatist that America has produced, and one who can hold his own with the best European playwrights of his time. . . .

"Eugene O'Neill may not yet be an absolute master, tho he seems destined to become one; but he possesses all the qualities, a tragic sense of life, originality of conception and characterization, a simple and flexible technic, and a marvelous style."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE HOLY FAMILY IN A LENTEN PLAY

THREE OF THE CRITICS VANISHED after the first act of "The Chastening" on its opening night in the Forty-eighth Street Theater in New York, and one of them—Heywood Broun, of the New York *World*, says of the play which symbolizes an episode in the life of Joseph, Mary, and the child Jesus that it "is quite mad and also without interest." But the symbolism brought home to some others the poignancy which came to Mary in the play when she realized the Messiahship of her son and the supreme sacrifice both were to be called on to make. The scene in which she comes to this realization, says a critic of the New York *Tribune*, "is perhaps the most splendid thing Mr. Kennedy has yet written, and, as read by Miss Matthison, it is tremendously moving. It is not alone the cry of one anguished mother; it is the cry of anguished nature reaching out for solace in the moment of its desolation." Charles Rann Kennedy, author of "The Chastening," which was presented by Equity Players for a number of special Lenten matinees, is a playwright almost too well known to need introduction. From his hand have come "The Servant in the House," "The Terrible Meek," "The Winter Feast," "The Rib of the Man," and "The Army with Banners." He is one of the few writers, says J. Ranken Towse, dramatic critic of the New York *Evening Post*, "who believes that the stage is a potent engine for didactic and spiritual purposes and has the courage to abide by his convictions." And in this modern miracle play, "which is really what it professes to be and no mere catch-penny theatrical showpiece, he once more demonstrates his faith and his many-sided ability." The play, we are told, is not written to amuse those to whom every form of religious faith is matter for scoffing, but to stimulate the devotion of those who are at least nominally Christians. Mr. Kennedy himself plays the father; his wife, Edith Wynne Matthison, plays the mother, and the child part is played by Miss Margaret Gage, a pupil of Mr. Kennedy's. The play is largely one of pure invention, and, says Mr. Towse of the author:



Photos by Alice Boughton.

IT STIMULATES DEVOTION,

says one critic of Charles Rann Kennedy's play, in which the well-known author appears as Joseph, the earthly father of Christ.

"What he imagines is an afternoon in the life of Joseph, the Virgin Mary, and the boy Jesus, twelve years old, and the culmination comes when the lad seizes an opportunity of declaring his divine mission and what it meant for Himself and for them.

"The difficulties of treating such a theme with the requisite tact, sincerity, and dignity, were manifestly very great, and he has surmounted them with a naturalism, plausibility, and strong and necessarily mystical religious appeal which are eminently noteworthy. And his story, tho spiritual and didactic in purpose, has none of the sanctimonious tone of a tract, but is told with a simplicity that makes it entirely human. The scene is by the roadside and the little family are on the way back to Nazareth from Jerusalem, whither they have been to keep the feast. Joseph is in ill-humor and out of patience with his reputed son—the author is very careful not to get entangled in the meshes of ecclesiastical dogmas, tho clearly aware of them—of whose conduct he is complaining fretfully, while his wife tries to sooth him. The family will be the laughing-stock of the village, he says, when the lad's proceedings become known. What right had he, a child, to make a spectacle of himself by bandying words with the learned doctors in the Temple? What did he mean by prating everlastingly of his father's business? Was not the carpenter's trade good enough for him, and was not the working-bench in the shop always ready? No! He had noticed no strange illumination about him. Why clever as he was with his hands, could he not help his father to realize his grand ideals, to build an edifice, perhaps a temple for the Lord, that would make them famous the world over?

"Send him to the city, that sink of iniquity, and make a priest of him? What an absurd notion! He had higher ends in view. Was it not disgraceful that he, Joseph, descendant of a royal line, of far better blood than the proudest of his neighbors, should be compelled, as he was now, to seek temporary refuge in a broken-down old manger, where the boy at that very moment was pretending to be talking with their old ass? Joseph is still fuming and sullen when the boy appears and laughingly tells him that he is possest of the old dumb devil, the very oldest devil of all, who once held the whole earth in thrall when darkness and silence brooded over the waters; he must tell him the story just related to him by the ass, which, wretched old creature as she appeared, was really a scion of the noblest asinine race, which included all the most famous asses of history since the days of Saul. And Tabitha, poor thing, was a very proud ass indeed. By degrees Joseph is led to perceive that he was the inspiration of an apt and humorous parable and to confess honestly that his besetting devil was pride.

"But space will not permit detailed recital. Presently Joseph, eloquently singing the praises of carpentry, and Mary, timidly advocating priesthood, beg the lad to declare his choice of a profession. He says that that was determined ages ago, and then, in a succession of passages in which Scriptural eloquence is most cunningly blended with boyish expression, he, as if recalling a vision, tells of his heavenly Father's mansions, of his preparation for the evangelization of mankind, of the killing of his messengers, and of his final determination to send 'another,' who was even then on earth and present. Prest further, he declares that other to be himself. 'I am about my Father's business.' Thereupon Joseph, distraught with fear and horror, rushes off to the manger, crying 'Blasphemy!' while Mary remains behind to protest passionately against the cruelty and injustice of the death to which she suddenly realizes that her son is doomed.

"No bald analysis can do justice to the beauty, pathos, tenderness, and inspiring quality of the succeeding scenes, still exquisitely human. It is only possible to hint at the nature of them. The boy insists that his Father is all love. The agonized mother asks how love can ordain so terrible an end as death. He replies that death is not terrible, nor an end, to those who can look through and beyond it. But love, she says, is the only thing worth living for. Is it not also, he asks, something worth dying for? And so, at last, he calms her, until she is able to say with resolute, but sad resignation, 'I pay my son.' In the last scene, brilliantly and imaginatively written in the mood of Revelations, Joseph, who has had a vision of glory in the manger with the ass, returns, ecstatically to make full acknowledgment of his son's divinity and to greet him in a rapture of devotional affection. The boy Jesus, wearied, falls asleep on his mother's breast, and Joseph, lifting him in his arms, as the curtain falls, carries him off to rest, as the musing Mary follows."

TO FORESTALL COLLEGE ATHEISM

THEY ENTER COLLEGE AS CHRISTIANS and graduate as atheists or agnostics, say some whose sons and daughters come home with a sheepskin showing proficiency in the arts and sciences and little, or none at all, in religion. The college is repeatedly blamed for this vital lack, and is not infrequently defended of the charge of failing to establish a religious background for the student. We must frankly acknowledge that the reasons for the unhappy divorce between education and religion do not lie wholly in the colleges, says Dr. William Pierson Merrill in an article discussing the part religion should have in a general education. Some of the fault, he writes in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), is in the college; too frequently there are to be found, particularly in the departments of philosophy and of natural science, men and women openly and positively scornful of the Church and of the reality of religion. But that is not the most serious fact in the situation, thinks Dr. Merrill. As he sees it,

THE "ANGUISHED MOTHER."
Edith Wynne Matthison, who is *Mary* in her husband's miracle play.

"Far more serious is the presence of a rigid adherence on the part of the Church to doctrines and traditions and points of view utterly incompatible with that scientific spirit and method which is the very groundwork of present-day instruction. When a boy or girl goes from his home church to spend from four to seven years at educational institutions, and comes back disturbed in his faith and uncertain in his beliefs, out of touch with the Church, it is not just or wise for the Church to throw the entire blame back upon the college. Why did not that church foresee the problem that boy was to face? Why did it not present the Christian religion to him in terms compatible with the truth as it would come to him in school and college? The Christian religion is capable of being stated in such a way that it can live in hearty and self-respecting fellowship with modern science. And the Church is not beginning to meet its grave responsibility for oversight of the souls of its youth, until it is going to the extreme limit of possibility in presenting the truth of Christ in terms that do not clash with the truth of modern science."

As the twig is bent, so will the tree incline, and Dr. Merrill thus stresses the need of early training:

"We must take more seriously than we have the work of religious education in the Church. In the present confused state of religious training, with the utterly inadequate recognition of religion in our day schools, it is impossible to overestimate the importance of the Sunday school, slight tho its contribution may seem to be. It is one of the first responsibilities confronting every Christian, *one of the first calls to which he* should harken, that if he have the slightest capacity for Sunday-school teaching or leadership, he shall give himself, in the spirit of Christ, to be used and spent in that work. It is a very grave fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult to get cultured, trained people to engage in this work of teaching the young. It is becoming harder every year to provide for the proper doing of this work in the Sunday schools of our affiliated churches. Christians ought to leap at such opportunities. Every one ought to be eager to get into this work of the religious training of the young."

A CATHOLIC EFFORT TO PACIFY IRELAND

A STRONG EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT PEACE in distracted Ireland was recently made by some of the Catholic clergy and a few equally interested laymen, only to meet with the failure that has befallen all previous overtures. Written proposals signed by Archbishop Harty, of Cashel; Canon Cohalan, of Bandon; Canon Ryan, of Thurles; Father O'Leary, of Cork; Frank Daly, chairman of the Cork Harbor Commissioners; Dr. O'Donovan and T. P. Dowdall, of Cork, suggested that Republican activities be halted and that the Republicans lay down their arms and munitions until after the general election, when they were to be turned over to the elected Government. Father Duggan, of Cork, forwarded the proposals to Commandant General Tom Barry, leader of the Southern Republicans, who is reported to have received them sympathetically and to have promised that he would circulate them among the executives of the Republican Army. But the Free State Government rejected the overtures on the ground that it could not be intimidated by the rule of the revolver and petrol can, and that the matters at issue could be safely left to the decision of the people at the general election. "The right of the people to control their destinies must be recognized," says Kevin O'Higgins, Free State Minister of Home Affairs, as he is quoted in press dispatches. "If that is recognized in good faith, let Mr. de Valera and his friends give up their guns and take up their pens for the preparation of their election literature. They will have guns enough at their disposal if they can prevail on the people to accept and endorse their policy. That is the horse sense of the matter. This Government will not be either threatened or cajoled into departing from it."

MARY'S SON OFF STAGE.
Margaret Gage, who plays the part of the child Jesus, as she is in real life.

"No compromise" seems, we are told, to be the slogan of both factions. Meantime, Ireland is harassed by a "plague of bloodshed, destruction, pillage, rapine, robbery, even sordid theft, which leaves in the shade even the most outrageous excesses of the Black and Tans." In her whole history, says the Archbishop of Dublin in his Lenten pastoral, "our country never stood more in need of prayer than at the present time. The clergy and faithful should knock loudly and persistently at the gates of Heaven to obtain from the Almighty that peace which our people long for and need so sorely." "Never before, in the world's history," says Cardinal Logue in his Lenten pastoral, "did such a wild and destructive hurricane spring from such a thin, intangible vapor. The difference between some equivocal words in an oath; the difference between external and internal connection with the British Government." Grief marks the venerable Cardinal as he bewails the fact that the example and exploits of some of the "fanatics" are conscripting so many of the youth of the land into the ranks of crime, and that "what is perhaps worse still, a number of young women and girls have become involved in the orgy of violence and destruction, if not as active agents, at least as abettors and fomenters of strife. Should this fell spirit spread," he exclaims, "alas for the future motherhood in Ireland!" Asserting that the havoc wrought by the Black and Tans is a mere bagatelle to that which is now being wrought, he goes on in more hopeful tone:

"All this is the work of a comparatively few fanatics. But the great body of the people are, thank God, sound, sane, determined not to yield a jot or tittle of the advantages which they have secured, to support the legitimate Government, which is all that now stands between us and absolute anarchy.

"At present they are inarticulate, terrorized into silence. They are sighing, we know, and praying for peace as an end of the present terrible confusion. In a short time they shall have an opportunity of giving effect to their views and wishes, in an election based on a franchise the most extensive known to Europe. But to be effective it must be perfectly free; free from violence, from coercion, from unfair devices, from absurd 'pacts' which would make it a selection, not an election."

Copyrighted by Pacific and Atlantic Photos, Ltd.

WHY PEOPLE "ARE TERRORIZED INTO SILENCE."

The home of a Free State officer wrecked by mines exploded by Irregulars.

Little is said in Ireland that does not have its echo in America, and THE LITERARY DIGEST sought to obtain from Catholic editors here their impressions of the Catholic overtures for peace and of the Irish situation in general. "Our assumption at the present time," says *The Catholic Bulletin* (Cleveland), "is that neither the Free State nor the Republic is the accepted status of the Irish people and this for the simple reason that as yet their wishes or their preferences have had no chance for expression. True, there will be an election, but the election that should have cleared the skies could have been held some time ago." *The Bulletin* thinks that just as much credence might be placed in the statements of the Republicans as in those of the Free State officers, and says:

"The truth of the matter is that neither the Free State, the Republic, Ireland herself or the world knows just what the will of the Irish people is. Until this is known no peace proposals which provide for a preliminary dumping of arms by Republicans are apt to find much favor or lead to anything productive of results.

"From the standpoint of the Free State, Mr. O'Higgins's statements are horse sense; from the standpoint of the Republicans, they are the reverse. If the Republicans allow themselves to be deprived of their arms, their organization and their strength, they submit to arbitration only their own cause and not the combined causes of the Republic and the Free State. These should be presented to the people upon an equal footing, without prejudice and by opponents whose powers are of the same order. The Free State is no more entitled to recognition than the Republic and consequently the conditions imposed upon the latter should apply with equal force to the former. Under Archbishop Harty's plan, the Free State becomes the accepted government for the nonce and the Republicans degenerate into a mere party of uncertain strength. We do not profess to know to what extent their loss would go, but undoubtedly their chances of success would suffer an appreciable diminution."

According to the principle on which the late war was fought—to secure the right of independent rule for small peoples—says *Our Sunday Visitor* (Huntington, Ind.), "Ireland should have been permitted to establish a republic of its own at the termination of the war, at the time three-fourths of her people wanted a republic." However, "since it was discovered that absolute independence would be utterly out of the question, a compromise for Dominion rule was deemed advisable." As to the opposition,

"The Sinn Fein movement has lost its popularity in Ireland by the rowdyism and fratricidal war with which it is now charged, and it is natural that Ireland's cry, along with that of every other nation at this time, is for peace. If the people will obtain a larger measure of it, and come into possession of it sooner through the agency of the Free State Government, that is at least the temporary form of rule they want. If they, at home, want this, surely their friends on this side should be satisfied."

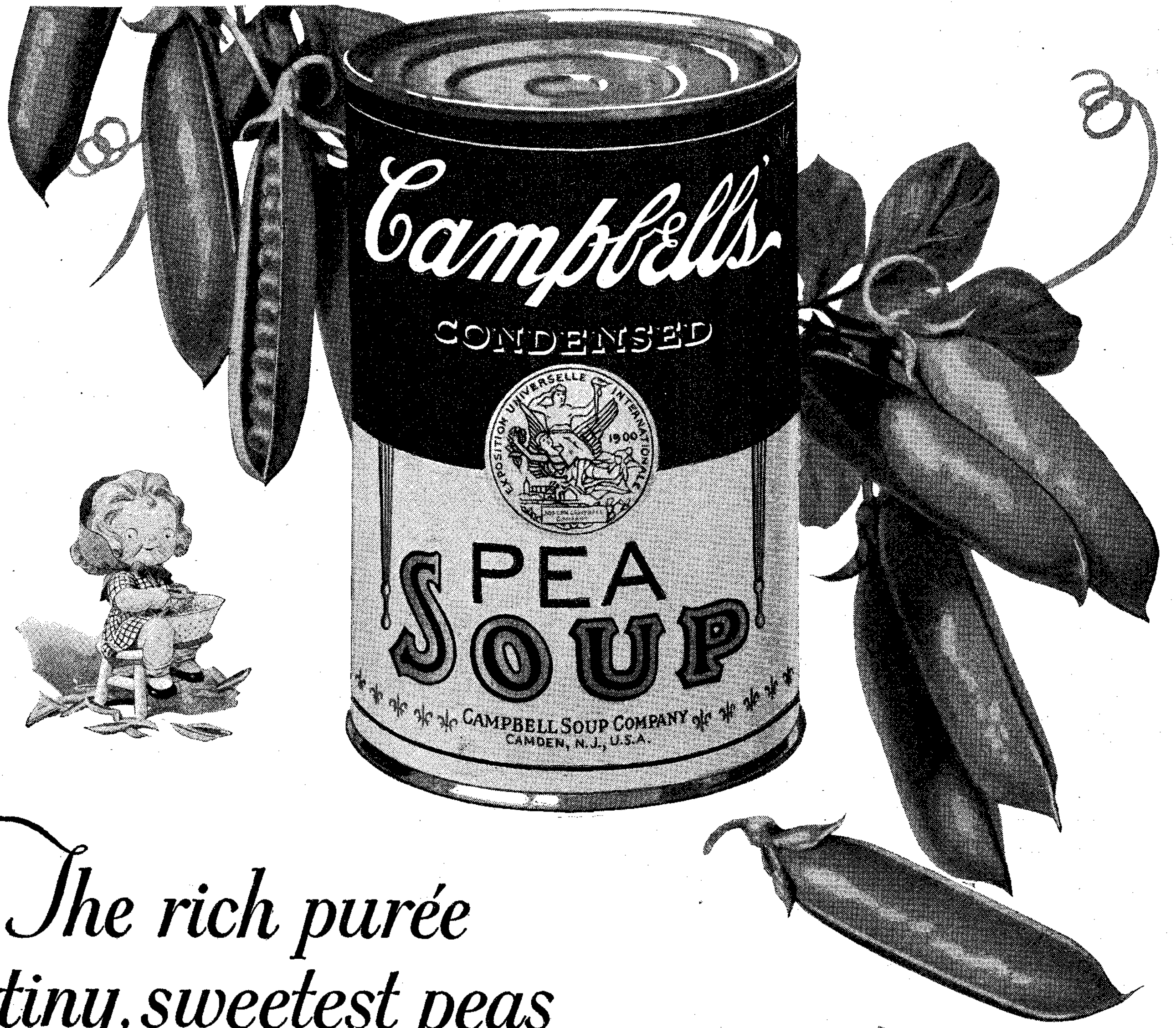
"It is permissible for American sympathizers to form just and conscientious opinions on the matter, of course, says the *Daily American Tribune* (Dubuque); "but to be too loud in their condemnation, or too vehement in their praise of activities of forces and organizations of which they may not be fully acquainted, might cause only harm and additional trials for the people whom they would aid."

"Certainly there are a few points in the matter that are of no little import. If the Free State really satisfies the wishes of the majority of the people of Ireland, then cisatlantic friends may act unwisely if they complain. At any rate, they had best allow the Irish themselves to determine upon a settlement of their own difficulties and that under the guidance of their hierarchy and leaders. The people of Ireland should be most concerned about the form of government which will ultimately come to them, and we would not advise the leaders of either side to ignore the common-sense counsel for a peaceful settlement as voiced by the Irish hierarchy, who have the moral and physical welfare of Erin at heart.

"Let us repeat the advice uttered by Archbishop Mannix of Australia: 'The Irish people evidently know what they are doing, but Irishmen in Ireland should settle their differences by reason, conciliation and arbitration, not by force.'"

We are too far removed from the scene to pass judgment on the controversy, thinks *The Catholic Herald* (Milwaukee). "It is for the Irish people to solve it. But we hope that peace, so richly deserved by her, will soon descend upon the Green Isle. Because she has been such a stanch and faithful daughter of the Church, we shall watch her current history with the keenest interest." In the opinion of *The Catholic Citizen*, also of Milwaukee, the Republicans are just as sure that they are right now as when they opposed recruiting in 1914 and captured the Dublin post-office at Easter in 1916, and it remarks:

"Idealists do not deal in compromises. Of their God-given rights, they will never accept a settlement at 80 cents on the dollar. The sober and phlegmatic Saxon may make political progress in that manner, but the idealist will always prefer a Waterloo if he can not win a Marathon."

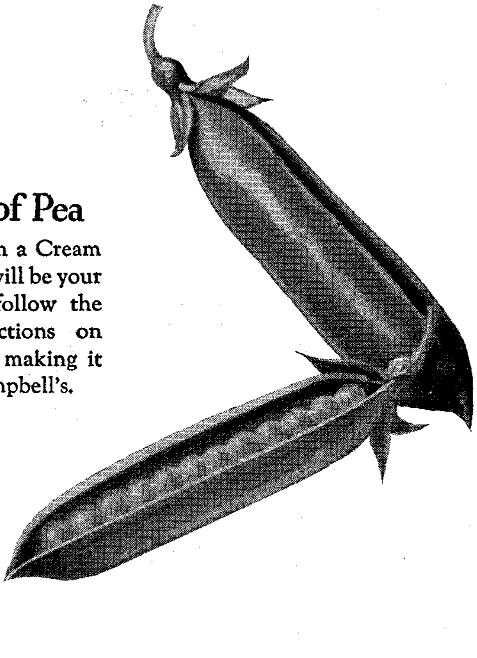

Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
PEA
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

The rich purée of tiny, sweetest peas

Smooth, wholesome, inviting pea soup! What a delightful and refreshing dish it is! It's a soup that everybody likes both for its delicious flavor and its generous, satisfying nourishment. The very name "pea soup" is a promise to your appetite. Do not disappoint it. Campbell's delights the taste eager for pea soup that has the real flavor and richness. The puree is richer still for the fine butter which is blended in. The delicate seasoning gives just the right appetizing touch. Once taste it, and you will serve Campbell's every time you have pea soup!

Cream of Pea

If you wish a Cream of Pea that will be your pride, just follow the simple directions on the label for making it with Campbell's.



21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

AGE may dance as well as youth, but with a measured reflection, such as come not to the excited nerves of youth. *The Century* has the following:

A MINUET
ON REACHING THE AGE OF FIFTY

BY GEORGE SANTAYANA

Old Age, on tiptoe, lays her jeweled hand
Lightly in mine. Come, tread a stately measure,
Most gracious partner, nobly poised and bland;
Ours be no boisterous pleasure,
But smiling conversation, with quick glance,
And memories dancing lightlier than we dance—
Friends, who a thousand joys
Divide and double, save one joy supreme
Which many a pang alloys.
Let wanton girls and boys
Cry over lovers' woes and broken toys.
Our waking life is sweeter than their dream.

Dame Nature, with unwitting hand,
Has sparsely strewn the black abyss with lights,
Minute, remote, and numberless. We stand
Measuring far depths and heights,
Arched over by a laughing heaven,
Intangible and never to be scaled.
If we confess our sins, they are forgiven;
We triumph, if we know we failed.

Tears that in youth you shed,
Congealed to pearls, now deck your silvery hair;
Sighs breathed for loves long dead
Frosted the glittering atoms of the air
Into the veils you wear
Round your soft bosom and most queenly head;
The shimmer of your gown
Catches all tints of autumn, and the dew
Of gardens where the damask roses blew;
The myriad tapers from these arches hung
Play on your diamonded crown;
And stars, whose light angelical caressed
Your virgin days,
Give back in your calm eyes their holier rays.
The deep past living in your breast
Heaves these half-merry sighs;
And the soft accents of your tongue
Breathe unrecorded charities.

Hasten not; the feast will wait.
This is a master-night without a morrow.
No chill and haggard dawn, with after-sorrow,
Will snuff the spluttering candle out
Or blanch the revelers homeward straggling late.
Before the rout
Wearies or wanes, will come a calmer trance.
Lulled by the poppied fragrance of this bower,
We'll cheat the lapsing hour
And close our eyes, still smiling, on the dance.

IF the shimmering company evoked for so transitory a life were held sympathetically in mind, the raucous applause that so often follows playing might well be tempered. This is in *The Outlook* (New York):

AFTER YOUR PLAYING

BY DAVID MORTON

A strangeness gathers when your hands are still,
That moved like wands above the wakening keys,
To rear a glory with their dreamy will
Out of the gone and golden pageantries:
Dear, haunting shapes of queens and lovers come,
Pallid and frail, from out the gates of doom,
Thronging, with lips grown pitiful and dumb,
This hush that follows music in a room.

We should be still. . . . For these, so thinly straying,
Drowsy with time and heavy still with dreams,
Walk in the troubled slumber of your playing; . . .
And we should find no holy word that seems
Tender enough, in our quick, living breath,
For these, so timid and so new from death.

THIS we find in *Capper's Weekly*, tho it may have appeared also elsewhere. The Nebraska poet-laureate shows himself a fighter but for more than the sake of the fight. One line seems an answer to a popular war song:

BATTLE CRY

BY JOHN T. NEIHART

More than half beaten, but fearless,
Facing the storm and the night;
Breathless and reeling, but tearless,
Here in the lull of the fight,
I who bow not but before Thee,
God of the fighting clan,
Lifting my fists I implore Thee,
Give me the heart of a man!

What tho I live with the winners
Or perish with those who fall?
Only the cowards are sinners,
Fighting the fight is all.
Strong is my foe—he advances!
Snapt is my blade, O Lord!
See the proud banners and lances!
Oh spare me this stub of a sword!

Give me no pity, nor spare me;
Calm not the wrath of my foe,
See where he beckons to dare me!
Bleeding, half beaten—I go,
Not for the glory of winning,
Not for the fear of the night;
Shunning the battle is sinning—
Oh spare me the heart to fight!

Red is the mist about me;
Deep is the wound in my side;
"Coward" thou criest to flout me?
O, terrible foe, thou hast lied!
Here with my battle before me,
God of the fight clan,
Grant that the woman who bore me
Suffered to suckle a man!

THE untrammeled roamer of the world is voiced in this poem in *McClure's*, and the lilt of the lines makes any one wish to break his chains. Happy he who can do it!

GOING DOWN IN SHIPS

BY HARRY KEMP

Going down to sea in ships
Is a glorious thing,
Where up and over the rolling waves
The sea-birds wing;

Oh, there's nothing more to my heart's desire
Than a ship that plows
Head-on down through marching seas,
With streaming bows:

Would you hear the song of the viewless winds
As they walk the sky?
Come down to sea when the storm is on
And the men stand by.

Would you see the sun as it walked abroad
On God's First Day?
Then come where dawn makes sea and sky
A gold causeway.

Oh, it's bend the sails on the criss-cross yards,
For the day dies far
And up a windless space of dusk
Climbs the evening star. . . .

Now there's gulf on foaming gulf of stars
That lean so clear
That it seems the bastions of heaven
Are bright and near.

And that, any moment, the topmost sky
May froth and swim
With an incredible bivouac
Of seraphim. . . .

O wide-flung dawn, O mighty day
And set of sun! . . .
O all you climbing stars of God,
Oh, lead me on! . . .

THE March number of *The Lyric* brings before us an old friend in Shaemas O Sheel, who has been long silent. It is a genuine lyrical gift, is his; even if this one has some reminder of Richard Hovey. He seems to have given his lines no title so we take this one from the poem itself:

FOLLOW, FOLLOW!

BY SHAEMAS O SHEEL

Mine eyes are blurred with gazing
On the madnesses of men,
And I've lost the clue to music
In the clamor of this den.
There are vistas in the sunset
There are murmurs on the wind
That are calling me to follow,
Follow, follow till I find.

It may be in Atalantis
In hushed halls beneath the sea,
Or a lonely upland cottage
May hold peace and joy for me.
And whatever hands may hold me
And whatever winds may blow,
I have flung my heart before me
And it calls my soul to go.

FEW have the courage to speak a word for the middle-aged. Perhaps even this which we read in *The New Republic* is a counsel of despair, or is it a satirical warning to the "younger generation" that life is not over at the age of thirty?

ADVERTISEMENT

BY ALFRED KREYMBORG

We want a man of forty for the job.
One who has enjoyed his little fill of romance.
And suffered intermittent indigestion ever since.
One whose memories are sufficiently cold successfully to resist the embraces of truancy.

. . . . . .

To whom a lake or river
or other body of water
no longer entices the search for one's likeness
(we only ask a man to be himself
and not go diving after phantoms),
but is a place one might readily drown in,
one's muscles no longer quite what they were.
Who has achieved
that ultimate disillusionment;
not to be able to differentiate
the respective features, limbs or what not
of his whilom Graces and Gwendolyns,
and if he could wouldn't want to,
would devote the rest of his days to a desk
piled sky-high with ledgers and cash-books:
Such a man would be certain to stick, we want such a man for the job.

AS a wise old aunt used to say "wherever you go remember your own soul goes with you," and now *The Bookman* has found some one to put the thought into verse:

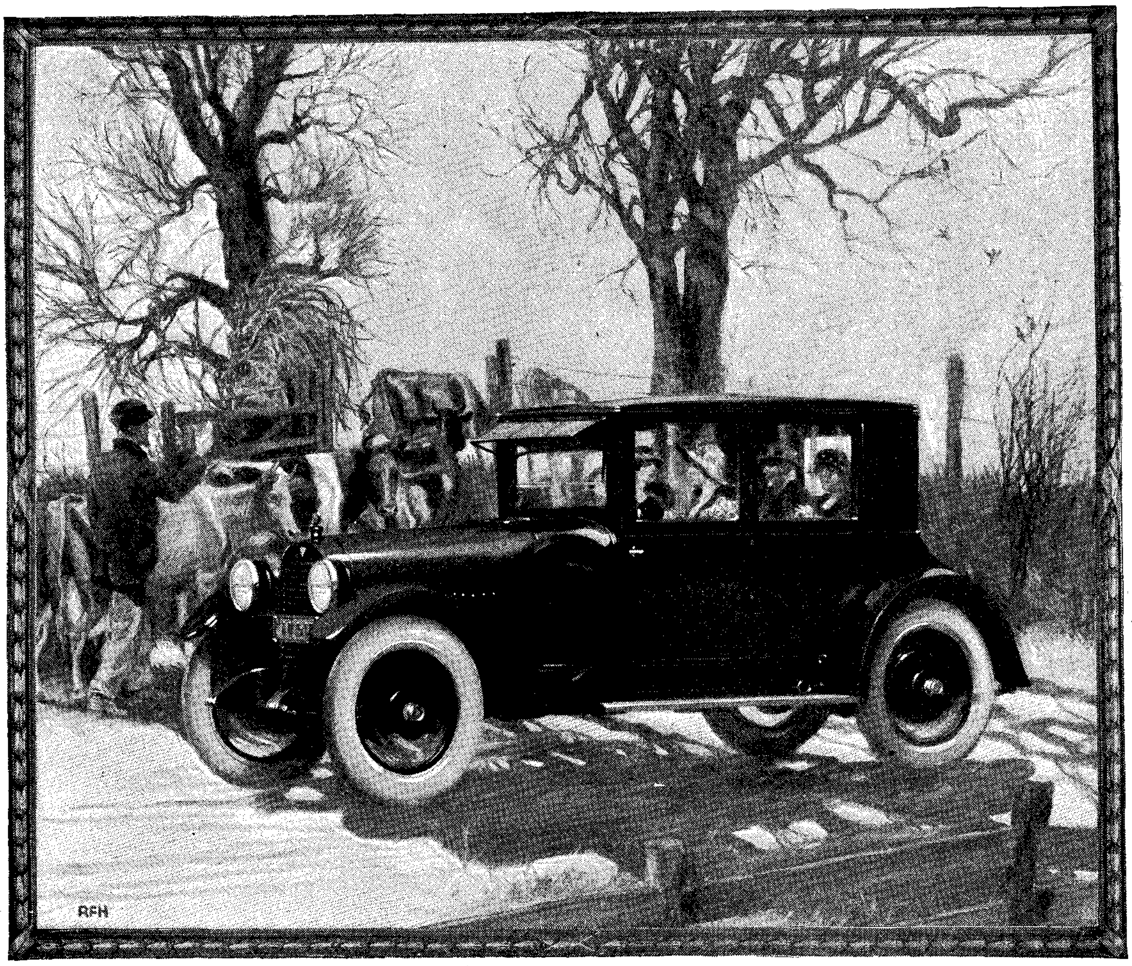
RESTLESS

BY ROBERT J. ROE

I get tired of the same old house
And the same four walls.
I grow weary of familiar halls
And of clodding down known stairs.

I like to change my quarters now and then.
I like to change my aspect and my clothes
And feel foreign to myself
And hard for friends to recognize.

But if you will inquire for my soul
You will find it
Always at the same address.



For Touring Too—

It is an all-round family car

For touring the Coach has the comfort and charm of an observation car. The family is seated in the cozy intimacy of one compartment. Ample leg room and deep soft seats allow comfortable lounging. Luggage is carried in a special compartment, safe from dust and damp.

You will be proud of the Coach and the way it is received everywhere. There are 40,000 in service.

But the crowning enjoyment is in the performance and reliability of the Super-Six. It steers as easily as a bicycle. The new Super-Six motor is so powerful and flexible that gear shifting is seldom necessary. And it is so smooth there is no distraction from the enjoyment of the trip.

The Super-Six is simple and inexpensive to care for. All parts are accessible. Lubrication is a clean operation—done with an oil-can.

More than 140,000 Super-Sixes are in use. Thousands have exceeded seven years and 100,000 miles of service.

At the new price the Hudson Coach is a value you cannot ignore.

Speedster - -	**$1425**	**7-Pass. Phaeton - -**	**$1475**	**Coach - -**	**$1525**	**Sedan - -**	**$2095**

Freight From Detroit and Tax Extra

Canadian Prices, F. O. B. Windsor; All Duty, Sales, Excise Taxes Paid

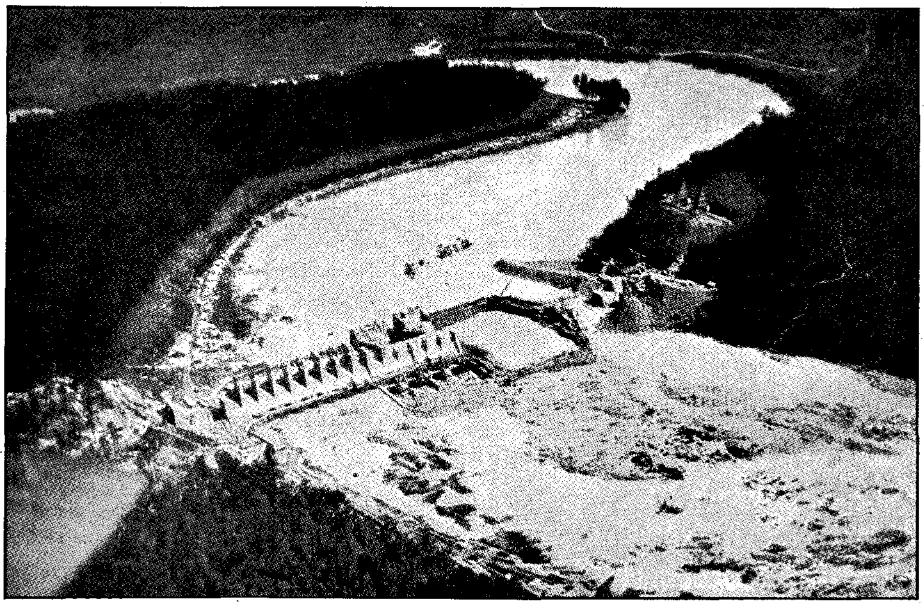
Speedster - -	$2125	7 Pass. Phaeton - -	$2200	Coach - -	$2275	Sedan - -	$3150

Hudson Coach $1525

Freight and Tax Extra

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

WHAT PEOPLE DON'T KNOW ABOUT THE SOUTH



Photos by courtesy of the "Manufacturers' Record."

A NEW ALABAMA POWER UNIT IN THE MAKING.

Mitchell Dam, with a length of 1,200 feet and a height of 70 feet, will be completed next February. Muscle Shoals is not the only great power-producing plant in the South, where "white coal" is rapidly taking the place of the more expensive black variety.

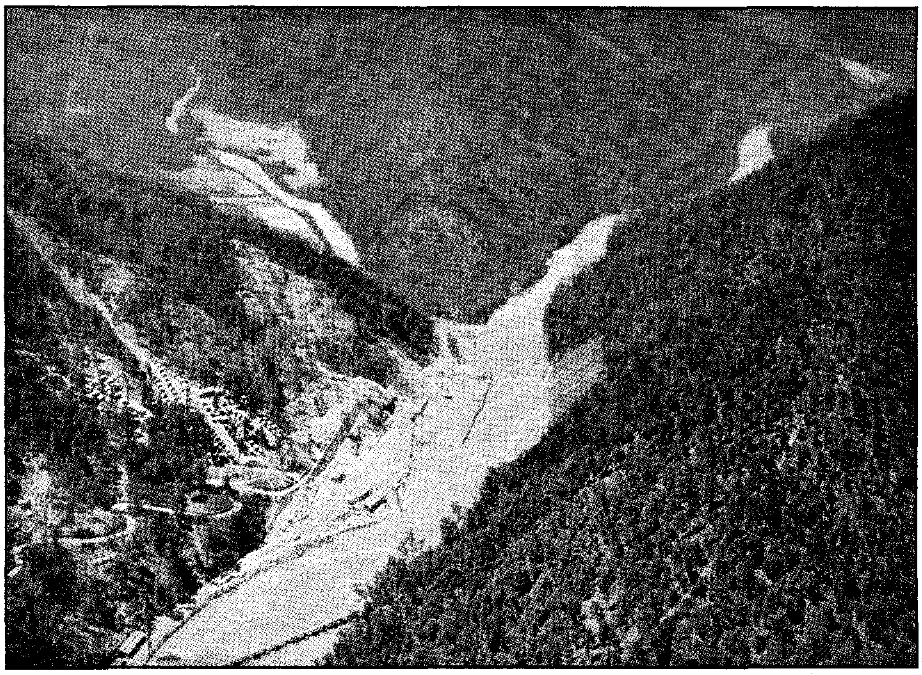
"I WOULD LIKE TO GO SOUTH and practise mechanical engineering, but I am afraid they'd shoot me," said a serious-minded young man to a traveling representative of an Alabama power company. "They shoot Northern people on the slightest provocation down there, don't they?" The young man said he was not only a college graduate, but also a graduate of one of the great engineering schools of the country, and, reports the Southerner who tells the story, he looked intelligent. He made his remark at the recent National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering held in New York, and he seemed dubious when assured that there was no open season on Northerners anywhere south of the Mason and Dixon line. Several other curious questions were asked the representative of this Southern power company in the course of the New York exposition. According to the Birmingham *News:*

> An ice manufacturer doing business up-state in New York complained that his business was seasonal and profits too greatly limited. The Power Company representative suggested that he move to Alabama where ice was a commodity in demand the year around. The manufacturer snorted with disgust. "What for? Those people down there haven't money enough to buy ice!" he asserted positively.
>
> A manufacturer of fine cotton fabrics declared he wanted to come South, but he couldn't bear the idea of working inefficient colored help, and he was sure that was the reason the Southern cotton-mills had not grown more greatly. He was assured that cotton-mill work was a 100 per cent. white occupation.
>
> An apparently refined and educated woman said she imagined she would like to live in the South, but was afraid of the cyclones which ravaged the region about every day!

The News gathered a few similar stories from its New York correspondent. It reports that another apparently well-educated Northern woman announced: "I have always thought I would like to live south; in fact, I would really like Alabama; but I am afraid of cyclones." A man thought that he would like to live in Alabama, but he had been deterred by the fear of the "terrible hot weather."

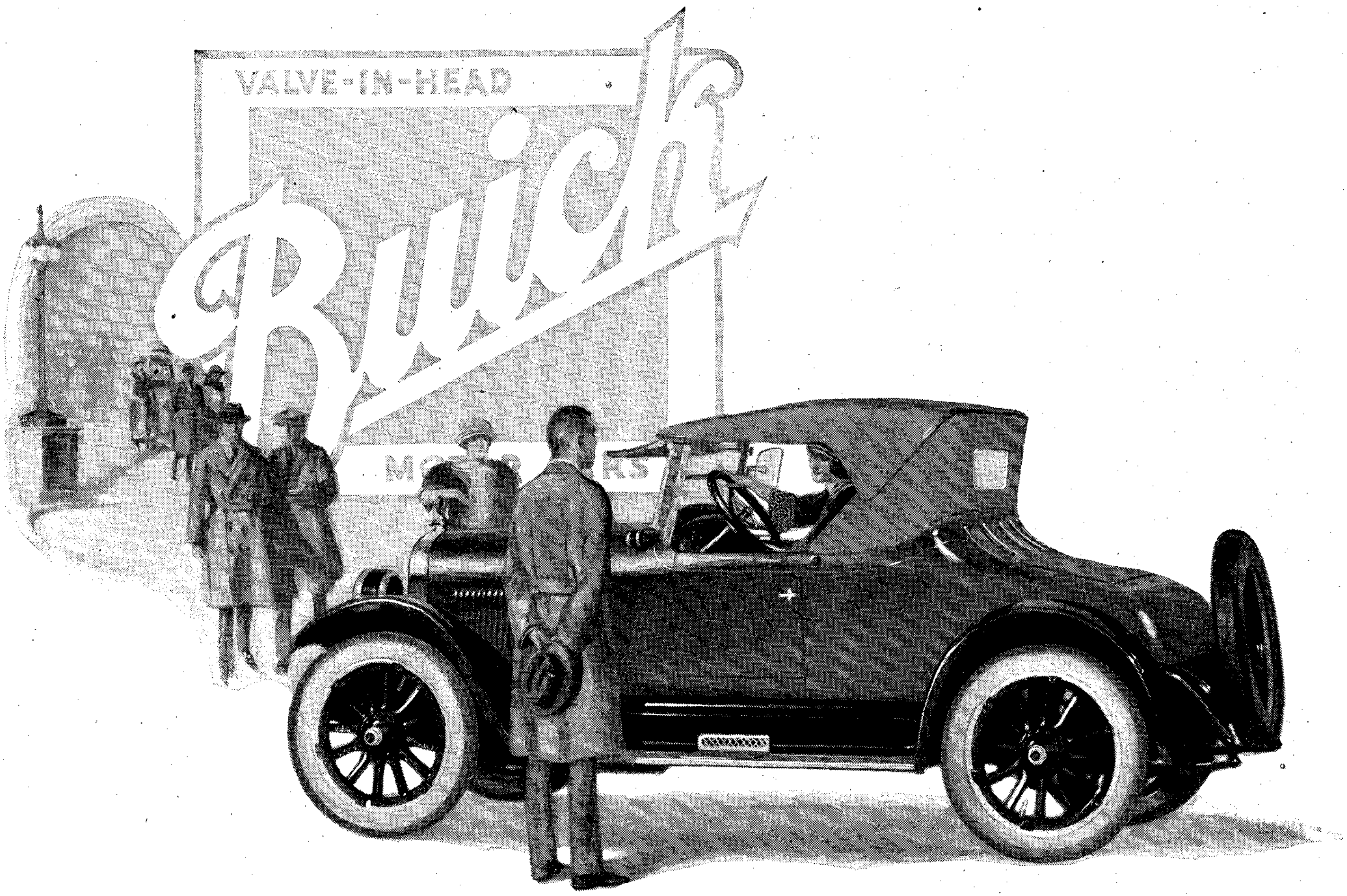
To these cyclone queries, reports the paper, the representative of the Alabama Power Company replied that he had been born in Alabama, had lived there all his life and had never seen a cyclone, and he had never seen anybody else who had seen one in the State; and that, as to heat, heat prostrations were not known in Alabama, tho abundantly known in many places in the North. *The Manufacturers' Record,* of Baltimore, citing these and some other remarkable displays of ignorance as to the southern part of the country, comments:

> The statement of the man who claimed to be manufacturing fine cotton goods, and who would like to go south but for the fact the Southern mills had inefficient colored help, is only indicative of a limitless density of ignorance about the South which prevails in many sections. It is matched by that of the



GEORGIA VALLEY TO BECOME A RESERVOIR OF POWER.

The Tugalo Dam, which is being erected on this site, will be 142 feet high, and it will hold back the water of the valley to form a lake covering 557 acres. It is one of a number of new water-power units in the course of construction throughout the South.



Buick Continues to Create Car Values

Fours

2 Pass. Roadster	$865
5 Pass. Touring	885
3 Pass. Coupe -	1175
5 Pass. Sedan -	1395
5 Pass. Touring Sedan - - -	1325
2 Pass. Sport Roadster - -	1025

Sixes

2 Pass. Roadster	$1175
5 Pass. Touring	1195
5 Pass. Touring Sedan - - -	1935
5 Pass. Sedan -	1985
4 Pass. Coupe -	1895
7 Pass. Touring	1435
7 Pass. Sedan -	2195
Sport Roadster	1625
Sport Touring -	1675

Prices f. o. b. Buick Factories; government tax to be added.

Buick's continued adherence to its fundamental policy of providing exceptional luxury, refinement and completeness in all Buick models has produced these desirable qualities in Buick cars to a degree exceeded only by the costliest, custom-built automobiles.

The new Buick 4 cylinder Sport Roadster, which was introduced at the National Automobile Shows, is a typical example, as well as the most recent Buick achievement.

Always, with each succeeding Buick model, a new standard is created by the exceptional value that it provides.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT. BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of
Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

Branches in All Principal
Cities—Dealers Everywhere

ice manufacturer who thought the South was too poor to buy ice, overlooking the fact that the first ice-machine ever built was the invention of a Southern man, and that for years most of the ice-making machinery of the country was produced in the South.

It is difficult to have any degree of patience with such unpardonable ignorance, but that this ignorance is not confined to a few people is the experience of every Southern man and woman who comes in touch with people outside, whose lack of knowledge of the South is almost as dense as that of the Hottentots in Africa.

Some years ago the editor of a leading Eastern daily paper called upon the editor of the *Manufacturers' Record* in Baltimore to tell him of a trip that he had made to the Pacific coast, returning by way of the South. "At Atlanta," said this Eastern editor—and bear in mind that he was the editor of one of the big daily papers of the East—"two young ladies got on my car. Somehow we fell into conversation during the trip, and to my great surprize I found them well-educated college women. I did not know that any college women of that kind were in the South."

This is a literal statement made to the writer by a man who accounted himself one of the great leaders of thought in Eastern newspaper work.

Last summer a member of the writer's family, while in Boston, spent a few weeks at a large hotel where many Eastern and Western and Northern people were met. Their ignorance about the South was incomprehensible. When some reference was made to the poverty of the South following the Civil War, one apparently well-educated Western woman express her surprize that the South had suffered from poverty by reason of the Civil War. "Why," said she, "in Indiana we made a great deal of money by the Civil War. My father accumulated large wealth during the war, and it never occurred to me that the people of the South had suffered any serious loss or endured any great poverty as a result of the war." Other women express views equally as far away from the facts as did this Indiana woman. She spoke in perfect good faith, and among the many acquaintances made during that stay not a single one outside of those from the South had the slightest conception of conditions that prevailed in this section during the Civil War, or since the end of the war. They were all eager for information; all welcomed a discussion of these subjects; but while professing to be educated people their education was so narrow that they knew little or nothing of this great section which comprises one-third of the nation's area.

A SUMMARY OF SOUTHERN PROGRESS SINCE 1890

	1880	*1900*	*1910*	*1920*
Population.........	18,538,340	27,445,457	32,480,343	36,306,855
Density..........	19.6	29.0	34.3	38.4
Manufactures:				
Capital..........	$329,752,408	$1,196,302,086*	$2,885,927,698*	$6,885,546,000*
Products.........	$622,840,982	$1,564,183,490*	$3,158,388,799*	$9,808,114,000*
Mines, Quarries and Wells:				
Capital..........	....	....	$657,011,924*	$2,274,509,653*
Products.........	....	....	$213,540,100*	$1,127,574,868*
Cotton Mills:				
Capital............	$21,000,000	$131,000,000*	$361,000,000*	$837,870,646*
Spindles, active...	687,066	4,467,383	11,149,465	15,653,440
Looms, active....	14,754	113,106	236,845	292,132
Cotton used, lbs..	111,777,177	749,915,066	1,121,960,467	1,508,220,261
Cotton-Oil Mills:				
Number.......	45	369*	817*	697*
Capital........	$3,800,000	$34,450,000*	$91,086,000*	$181,888,099*
Pig-Iron made, tons.	448,978	2,642,720	3,447,291	4,401,583
Coke made, tons....	372,436	5,799,384	8,966,959	8,439,000
Lumber cut, feet....	3,810,038,000	14,437,179,000	21,235,437,000	16,648,614,000
Farm products, value	$756,903,000*	$1,492,000,000	$3,915,000,000*	$9,365,000,000*
Cotton Crop:				
Bales............	5,723,000	9,300,000	11,599,000	12,787,000
Value, without seed	$313,000,000	$340,943,000	$809,030,000	$874,540,000
Grain Products, bu.:				
Corn............	627,287,000	671,507,000	1,104,042,000	1,170,225,000
Wheat...........	84,864,000	130,862,000	113,992,000	145,880,000
Oats.............	80,516,000	108,693,000	143,810,000	222,707,000
Live-Stock:				
Cattle...........	14,189,000	25,224,000	22,010,000	22,205,000
Sheep............	10,365,000	8,652,000	9,006,000	6,690,000
Swine............	21,132,000	23,086,000	22,814,000	22,358,000
Mineral Products, value............	$18,225,228	$129,857,303	$369,678,060	$2,285,835,000‡
Coal mined, tons...	7,002,254	54,510,460	120,856,340	169,957,000
Iron ore mined, tons.	1,096,341	4,748,815	7,002,340	6,822,892
Petroleum, barrels...	179,000	17,102,047	79,993,639	254,239,600
Phosphate mined, tons.............	190,763	1,489,907	2,650,000	4,048,000
Railroad mileage....	24,866	61,880	85,739	91,169
Exports, value.....	$264,906,000	$484,644,200	$628,487,700	$2,695,293,300
Imports, value.....	$35,923,390	$52,094,150	$128,735,700	$525,567,400
National Banks:†				
Resources........	$194,084,458	$705,827,594	$1,830,095,231	$4,678,187,000
Capital..........	$53,888,930	$106,503,970	$225,698,230	$307,376,000
Deposits.........	$73,124,523	$334,649,680	$899,203,608	$2,666.313,000
Other banks, deposits	$117,440,491	$346,803,574	$1,056,732,000	$3,447,151,000
Common Schools:				
Expenditures.....	$12,471,000	$35,037,600	$65,150,000¶	$204,225,100
Property, true value	$9,177,000,000	$17,919,200,000	$26,800,000,000	$70,000,000,000‡

*Census figures deal with previous year. †Includes Island Possessions in 1910 and 1920. ‡Estimated. ¶1908.

In these facts is found a reason why the South must unceasingly educate its own people that they may be prepared intelligently to meet these questions when traveling in the North or West, and why the South must carry on a campaign of publicity far and away beyond anything which it has ever done in the past.

It has become the custom for travelers, for instance, from the North and West to speak as tho they always expected Southern trains to be late, as tho that were exclusively a failing of Southern trains. But travelers in the North and West are forced to realize that trains in those sections are late about as often as they are in the South, and that late Southern trains are often due to waiting for late Northern and Western connections, yet nobody makes a particular point of saying that Northern trains or Western trains are late, because nobody has made them an object of constant reiteration as many travelers have made about Southern trains. Sometimes Southern men are responsible for these criticisms, because without knowing that Northern and Western trains are late, they often join in the cry of the lateness of Southern trains.

A new birth is needed in the South; a birth which will revive the knowledge of the South by the people of the South; which will quicken the energy of men and women in the South to understand their own section and to herald it abroad. It could almost be said of a large proportion of people in the South, when broadly considering that section, that they have no pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. If they had pride of ancestry—a just pride which should be a very part of the life of the South—they would never go without full knowledge of the old South and its achievements in history, in science, in literature, in business, in great engineering works, in railroad building. They would never permit themselves to be without a full knowledge of these things and of what the South has achieved since the Civil War. They would thus have a greater appreciation of the men and women of ante-bellum days, and of the people who after the war brought into life the industries which made possible the saving of the South from the fearful poverty following the Civil War. And with this knowledge they would then have a broader realization of that illimitable field of opportunity which awaits the people of the South as they concentrate their energies upon the development of the most richly endowed region on earth.

In order to enlighten both Northerners and Southerners as to the common facts about the South, *The Record* issues a yearly "Blue Book of Southern Progress." The current issue points out, among other impressive details, that "the population of the South at the present time is about 13,800,000 less than was the population of the United States in 1880; but this section is now spending $204,225,000 per year on the maintenance of public education, as compared with $78,094,000 for the United States in 1880." Turning to the background of Civil War days and contrasting the present with the past, the "Blue Book" writer recalls:

> At the close of the Civil War the farmers of the South were so completely impoverished that it was not possible for them to

The Quality Car

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

Not alone for every-day utility does Chevrolet represent the world's lowest priced quality car. It also meets the requirements of particular people for those social and sport occasions when artistic proportion, high-grade coach work, and handsome finish are in harmony with the time and place.

You can be proud of your Chevrolet, combining, as it does, a high degree of engineering efficiency with modern quality features that appeal to the experienced and the discriminating.

Call on the nearest Chevrolet dealer and discover the astonishing values made possible by our exceptional volume of sales.

Chevrolet Motor Company

Division of General Motors Corporation

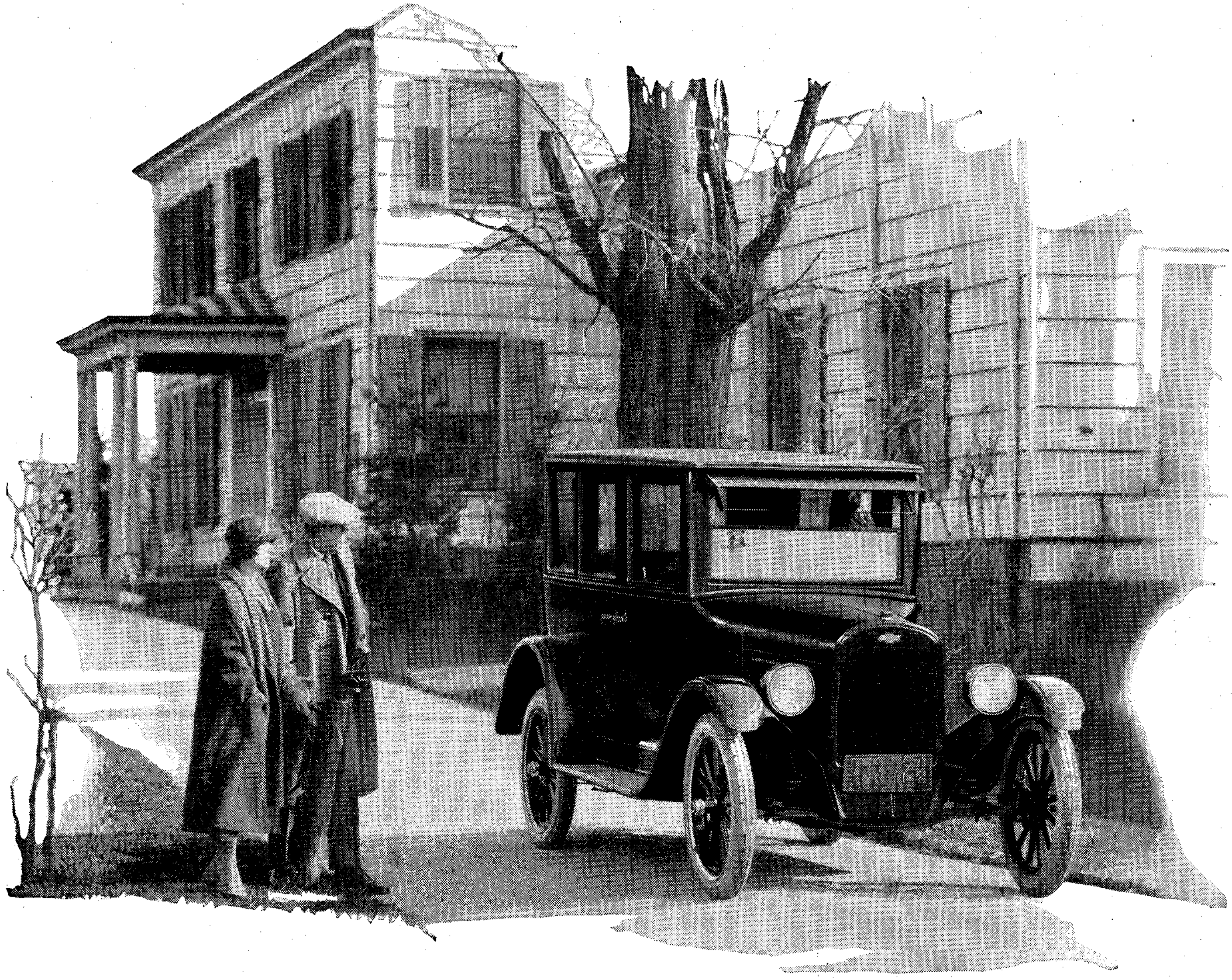
Detroit, Michigan

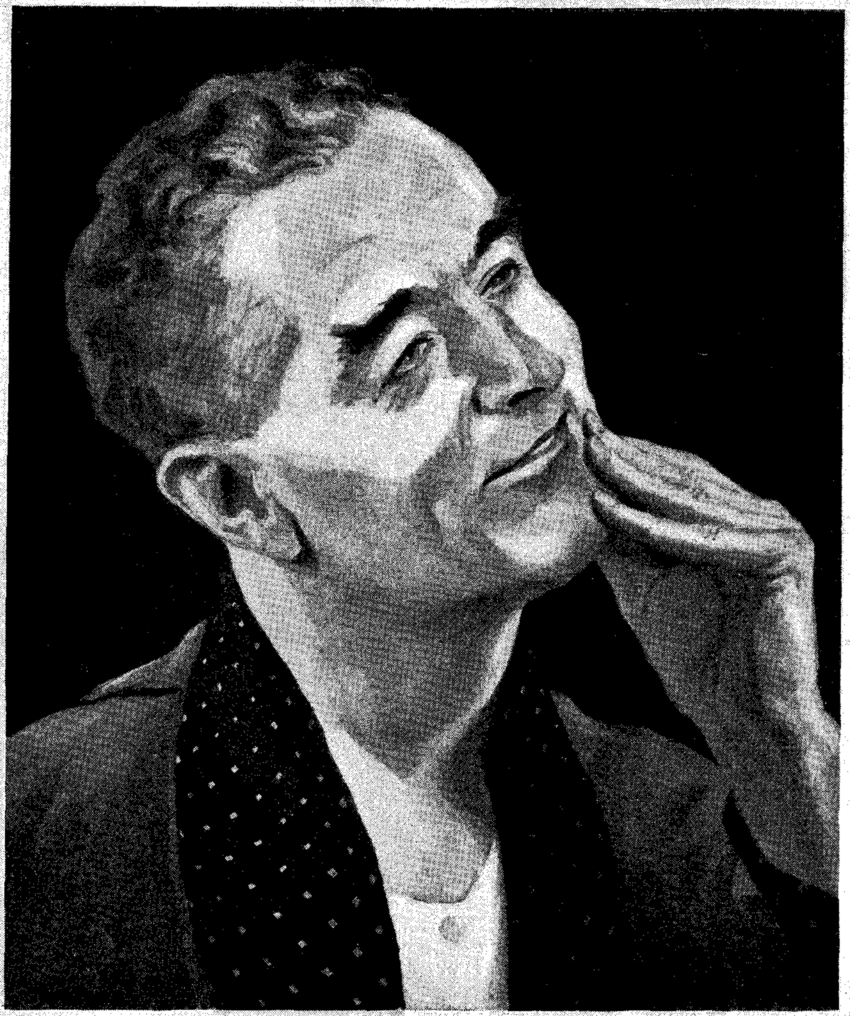
Dealers and Service Stations Everywhere

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

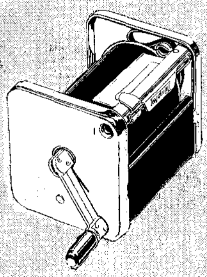
SUPERIOR 2 Pass. Roadster .	$510	SUPERIOR 5 Pass. Sedan . .	$860
SUPERIOR 5 Pass. Touring .	525	SUPERIOR Light Delivery . .	510
SUPERIOR 2 Pass. Utility Coupe	680	SUPERIOR Commercial Chassis	425
SUPERIOR 4 Pass. Sedanette .	850	Utility Express Truck Chassis .	575

Applications will be considered from high grade dealers only, for territory not adequately covered





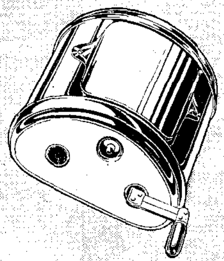
"Have used one blade 75 times. Still shaves better than a new blade," writes a Brooklyn man. Unusual? No—most Twinplex users get 100, one man got 2007 shaves! Twinplex actually improves a new blade and greatly multiplies the smooth shaves it will give. A few turns strop both edges at once. Sold everywhere. Twinplex Sales Co. St. Louis, New York, Montreal



$3. A model for each make of single edge blade.

Twinplex Stropper

FOR SMOOTHER SHAVES



$5. A model for each make of double edge blade.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

begin their work except by mortgaging their crops, even in advance of planting. Through a crop lien system, which at the time was the only means of getting an opportunity of making a living on the farm, there was developed a custom which ultimately proved a great curse. The farmers were "grub-staked," in order that they might plant cotton or tobacco. They were practically forbidden to raise foodstuffs because the men who advanced money for cotton required that the farmer should put his entire acreage in cotton and buy Western foodstuffs from them.

The average price paid by farmers under this crop lien system was from 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. above the cash prices prevailing. Few, however, were able to pay cash, and nearly all were thus compelled to mortgage their work, mortgage their future, and almost mortgage their souls to those who "grub-staked" them.

The combined power of the cotton manufacturing interests of the world was united for the purpose of keeping down the price of this staple. Europe had for nearly half a century sought in every way possible to prevent a fair price for American cotton. Official reports made in England more than 75 years ago showed how the cotton manufacturers of that country sought to use the power of the Board of Trade and of Parliament to hold down the price of cotton in America, while carrying on a vigorous effort to encourage cotton cultivation in other parts of the world in order to lessen their dependence upon American cotton. The efforts made by the English Government and manufacturers at that time to grow cotton elsewhere were equally as vigorous as are the efforts which are being put forth to-day. All of the activities in England and on the Continent among cotton manufacturers and governments to develop cotton growing in Africa and elsewhere are simply in keeping with work of that kind which has been going on for 75 or 100 years, and which is no more promising now than it was at that time.

At the close of the World War European governments continued in operation. Labor conditions were not seriously halted. Banks continued to do their accustomed work. In the South, on the contrary, at the close of the Civil War all government had been destroyed, the labor system of a century had been overturned, and four million slaves, many of them fresh from barbarism, put into practical control of this section, under the leadership of the most unconscionable set of scoundrels that ever disgraced this or any other nation—the Bolshevists of that day.

The terms by which the Southern States were readmitted to the Union repudiated every dollar of indebtedness incurred by the Confederacy, for carrying on the war, and thus not a dollar of these bonds or of Confederate currency ever has, or ever will be, redeemed. Thus, stript of every vestige of wealth, its government for eleven years put into the hands of ignorant negroes, led by thieves and scoundrels of the lowest type of humanity in the matter of morals, but as keen to scent the opportunity of robbery as have been the Bolshevists of Russia, the South was not until 1876 able to regain the control of its own local affairs.

With this as a background let us look at some of the achievements which this section has made.

In 1920 the property subject to general taxation in the South was assessed at $29,072,775,000, which is $12,169,000,000 more than the entire assessed value of all property in the United States in 1880.

Impoverished as it was by war and long halted in its development by the many adverse conditions which have been named, this section is now putting out more than two and a half times as much money for public education as the entire country expended in 1880, when its population was 50,000,000 and we counted ourselves as a great nation, overflowing with wealth.

In the United States in 1900, with a total population of 75,994,000, the amount expended for public schools was $214,964,000, or about 5 per cent. more than the South with a population of 36,306,000 in 1920 spent upon its schools, an amazing illustration of educational progress in the South.

The South produces practically all of the cotton raised in the United States, which is about 60 per cent. of all the cotton grown in the world.

It has the greatest gas-fields known in the world.

It has the largest sulfur deposits known in the world, producing about three-fourths of the world's sulfur supply.

It has practically all of the aluminum industry of this country, based on the use of bauxite as a raw material, of which the South produces the entire quantity mined in America.

It has three-fourths of the coking-coal area of the country.

Its total coal area is twice as great as that of all Europe, including Russia, and five times as great as all of Europe excluding Russia.

The extent of its iron ores is in keeping with the magnitude of its coal supply; and with the decreasing metallic content of Lake Superior ores the almost unlimited supply of low-grade ores in the South must furnish in the future a basis for much of the iron and steel business of the country.

The South has an estimated oil reserve of 5,020,000,000 barrels, or about 55 per cent. of the country's supply.

The South has about 40 per cent. of the country's forest area and nearly a quarter of the standing saw timber.

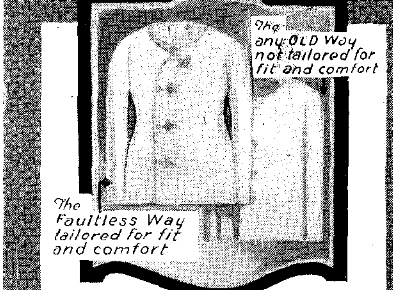
The South is producing a very considerable proportion of the entire agricultural products of the country, and its output of agriculture by more intensive farming and fertilization could be doubled without the addition of a single acre to the land under cultivation.

It has about 55,000,000 acres of wet land which can be reclaimed. This land is not surpassed in the world for fertility, and if drained and put under cultivation would produce crops worth $2,500,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 a year.

It can raise the cotton and the wool with which to clothe the country and much of the world.

The center of cotton manufacturing has already shifted from New England to the South, and the consumption of cotton in Southern mills is now more than 59 per cent. of the total consumed in America.

Tho a considerable proportion of the things produced in the South for foreign trade are shipped abroad through North Atlantic ports, the growth of the foreign trade directly through Southern ports is great. The exports from New Orleans, for instance, during the fiscal year 1921 exceeded by $257,500,000 the exports from the entire Pacific coast; while the exports from Galveston for the same period exceeded the exports from the Pacific coast by $193,500,000.


The only OLD Way not tailored for fit and comfort
The Faultless Way tailored for fit and comfort

A good day after the night before

A GOOD day begins with a *good* night. That is why wise men, since 1881, have slept in Faultless Pajamas and Nightshirts.

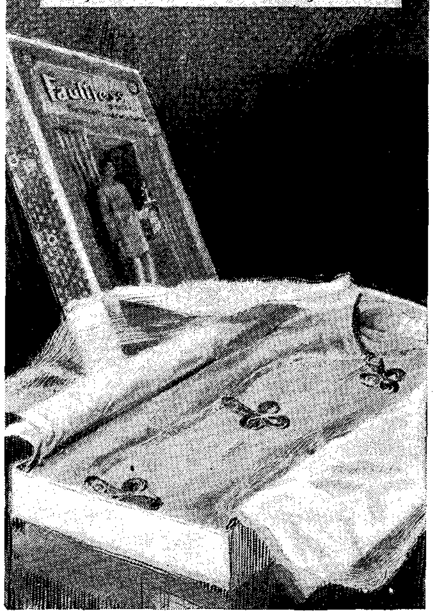
It's the Faultless Cut that makes Faultless Comfort. Note the body conforming curves of Faultless Garments. At shoulders, elbows, wrists, hips and knees, where the most room is needed, Faultless is more roomy, more comfortable. The sleeves and trousers are cut full length. The buttons "stay put."

Made of exquisite fabrics, Faultless Nightwear assures comfortable sleep and luxurious lounging. There is a Faultless garment to fit any pocket-book and any stature. Ask for Faultless Nightwear.

The Faultless SleepCoat—something new. Something original. A pantsless pajamas, tailored like a coat. Exquisite in finish and fabric.

THE
FAULTLESS NIGHTWEAR
CORPORATION
(E. Rosenfeld & Company)
Baltimore New York Chicago

Rest assured
Faultless
SINCE 1881
"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"
Pajamas Sleepcoats Nightshirts



P. & A. Photo.

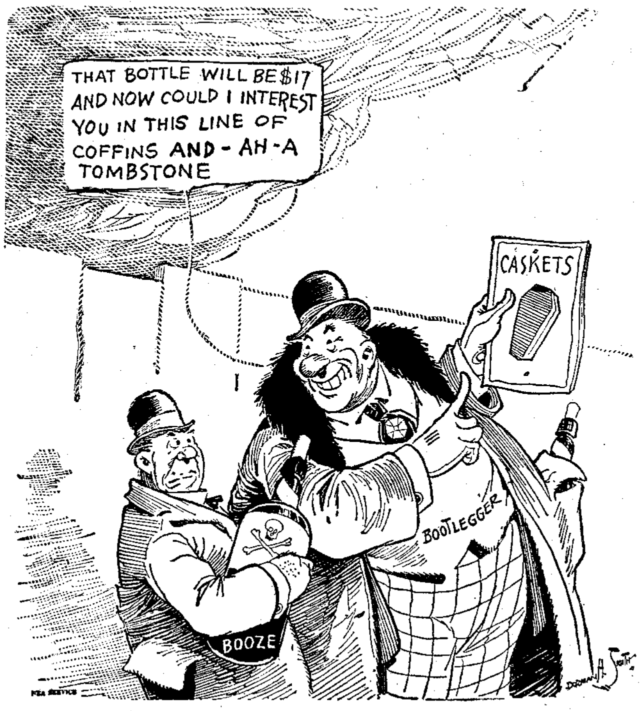
A BOOZE FUNERAL, IN WHICH THE DECEASED HAD BEEN DECLARED "UNFIT FOR MEDICAL USE," IN NEW YORK CITY.

While policemen kept back the crowds, Prohibition enforcement officials did away with the spoils of 170 liquor raids made in the city during the past few months. Analysis showed the liquor to be not only "unfit for medical use," but almost equally unfit for any use whatever.

DEMON RUM IN A FIGHT FOR LIFE

"PIECES OF EIGHT! PIECES OF EIGHT!" screamed the parrot in "Treasure Island," and, at the climax of that great epic of adventure, wicked and delightful pirates bellowed a chorus of "Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!" Those were great days, also, when adventure beckoned from the Spanish Main, and young blood leapt to meet it. It is something of this old thrill, critics of our time announce, that is helping to keep alive the liquor traffic in these supposedly dry United States. The freebooter of another day has passed on certain of his characteristics to the bootlegger of the present time. "Romance, risk and returns link arms in a trilogy of allure," as the editor of the Newark *Evening News* editorially chants the deeds of the buccaneers of a past generation and the rum-runners of this. "Will there be faltering in the face of such emprise?" asks the writer:

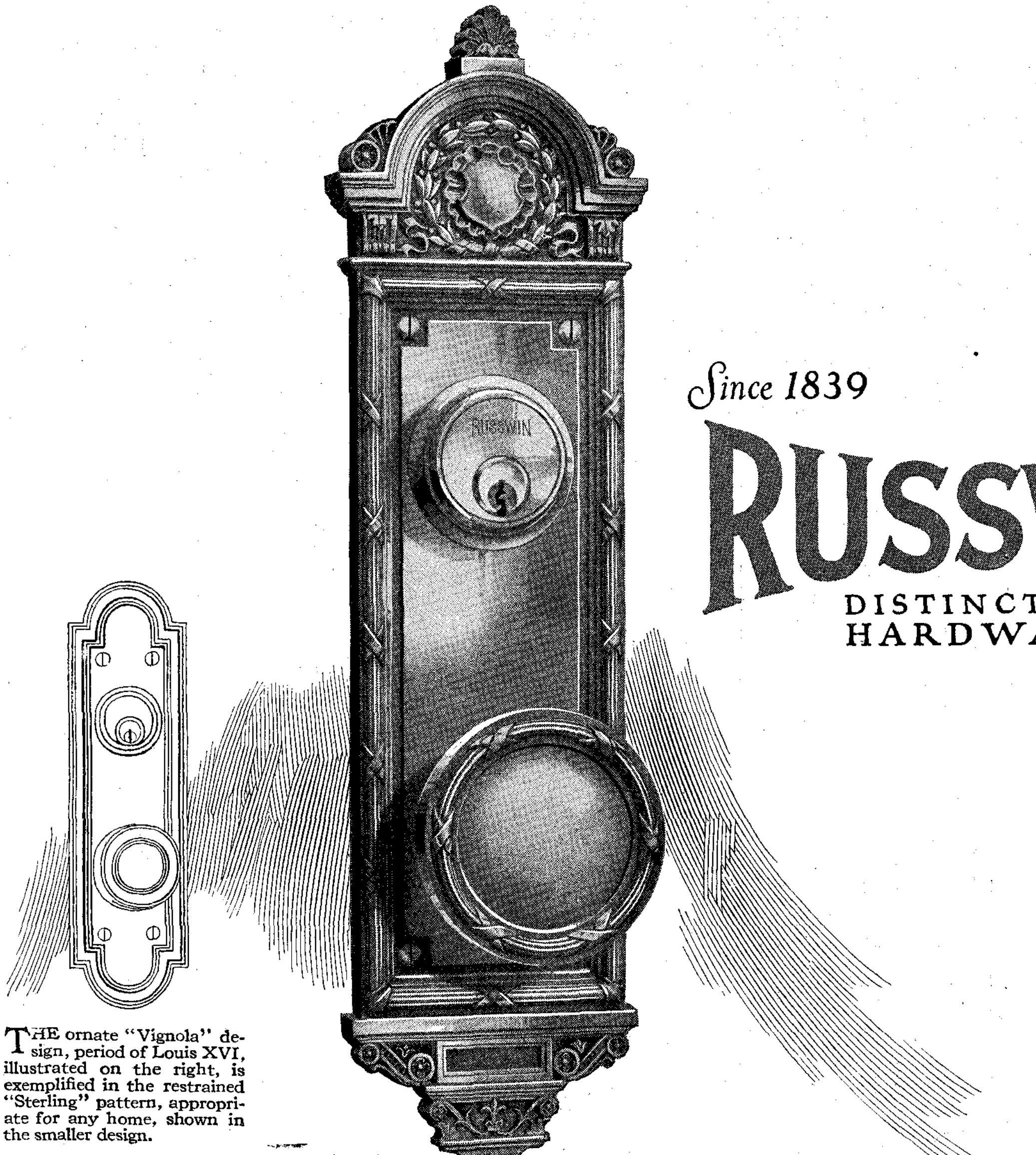
> Shades of ribald crews of cut-throats leer from Jamaican beaches and crook bony fore-fingers in invitation. Pious captains from Salem rise from their last sleep among the wreckage of their human cargoes from the Senegambian littorals to listen for the answer.
>
> Have they lost their faith in the essential soundness of their sons? Read the stirring tales of the exploits on land and sea of the sturdy successors to those freebooters of another glorious day. The old strain persists.
>
> But with a difference. For such as in the old days escaped the yardarm, slash of cutlass or shock of bullet, death by drowning or pestilence, there was a certain attraction in the pursuit of lightly won pieces of eight. And such adventuring may to-day be viewed with a kind of lenity in the light of the fine, romantic yarns that have been its fruit. But who shall say the rum-runner bears any resemblance to the pirate of old? Pirates they are, but of an industry, not an art.
>
> Stevenson's parrot has learned a new croak. Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum! Much of the old thrill is lacking.


THAT BOTTLE WILL BE $17 AND NOW COULD I INTEREST YOU IN THIS LINE OF COFFINS AND - AH - A TOMBSTONE
CASKETS
BOOTLEGGER
BOOZE
NEA SERVICE
DORMAN H. SMITH

THEY MIGHT AS WELL ADD A LITTLE SIDELINE.
—Smith in the *Vancouver Daily World*.

For, descending from romance to reality, a good many citizens are of the opinion of Attorney-General Daugherty, who announced in a recent letter to the meeting of the Florida Bar Association that this nation must enforce its laws or perish "in the quicksands of lawlessness." From all over the country come reports of clashes between the law of the land and outlawed hootch. In Cleveland, on March 21, a "boss bootlegger," after a sensational trial, was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary and to pay a $10,000 fine. A Washington paper published the names of several score leading residents of the Capital who were found on the list of a bootlegger arrested there. Minnesota jails are said to be full of bootleggers, skirmishes are reported from Seattle, Chicago, St. Louis and Florida. A proposal has been put forward in Washington to make the buyer of bootleg liquor, as well as the seller, subject to criminal prosecution. The proposal, runs a report, "goes on the analogy that the buyer of bootleg liquor is in the same category as the purchaser of stolen goods." Meanwhile, the New York Legislature has declared the Anti-Saloon League a political organization, whose books must be opened to the public, and from Louisville, Kentucky, comes the report that a decision of the Federal Court that automobiles may not be searched without a warrant, under the Volstead Act, "virtually ends enforcement in the Western District of Kentucky." An indication of conditions in Long Island is given by the following quotation from the New York *Times:*

> The Rev. Dr. James A. MacMillan, pastor of the Methodist Church at Sag Harbor, said yesterday that it was commonly reported and generally believed in Sag Harbor that whisky was being landed there in huge quantities



Since 1839

RUSSWIN

DISTINCTIVE HARDWARE

THE ornate "Vignola" design, period of Louis XVI, illustrated on the right, is exemplified in the restrained "Sterling" pattern, appropriate for any home, shown in the smaller design.

RUSSWIN stands for Art and Quality—like the hallmark on Silver. It is your guarantee of satisfaction in Builders Hardware. In palatial mansion or suburban home, good taste dictates that the appointments of doors and windows should harmonize with the character of the architecture.

—and in every piece of Russwin Hardware you see the work of artist-designers and master-craftsmen. In every delicate tracing, in each element of line and form, there is beauty founded on classic proportion and good taste in design.

And the lasting beauty and good taste of Russwin Hardware are but the outward expression of mechanical perfection, enduring finish and trouble-free service.

Both the "Vignola" and "Sterling" designs bear the quality name RUSSWIN

"To Russwin-ize is to Economize"

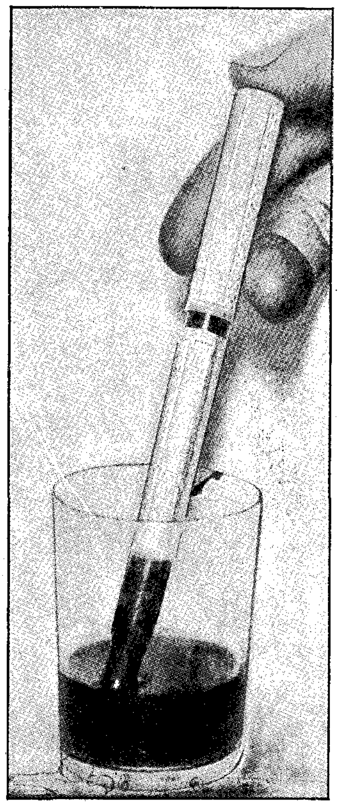
Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company

The American Hardware Corpn., Suc.

New York San Francisco **New Britain, Connecticut** Chicago London

and that the good citizens of that community were highly indignant.

"I do not know for a fact that this town is the center of a great bootlegging traffic," said Dr. MacMillan, "but it is common rumor that boats come right up to the shore here, landing rum openly, and that it is carried away in motor trucks and that the whole thing is done brazenly, without interference from local or Federal officers. There is a general protest among good citizens here against this sort of thing, founded on the belief that these reports are true."

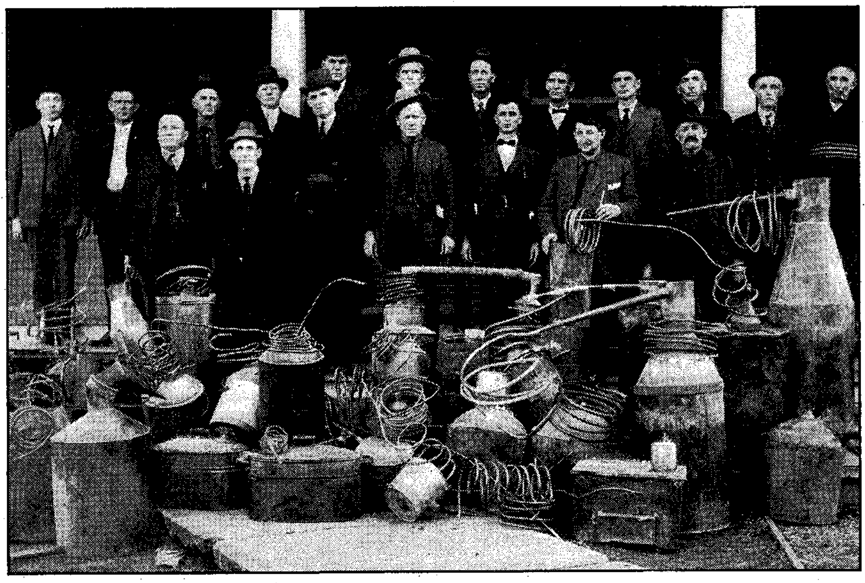


THE ALCOHOLIC PEN.

This, according to the Auckland (New Zealand) *Weekly News*, is a little trick that is used in evading the liquor laws in America. American investigators have not thus far reported the discovery of any such small and inefficient containers.

It is along the seaboard in the neighborhood of New York City, if reports are to be trusted, that both the greatest romance and greatest efficiency of the rum-running business is to be found. The New York *World*, whose accounts of the exploits of the booze buccaneers are discounted in some quarters because of its known "wet" beliefs, declares that regular "armadas" of rum ships are lying off both New York Harbor and Block Island. The New York *Daily News*, which takes the dry side of the argument, sent out a reporter in an airplane to try to discover the "armadas," with the net result that four small ships were sighted. However, more or less neutral authorities reported that practically all the fleet had been forced to weigh anchor and go to sea in order to avoid a storm, at about that time, and the next day a large steel freighter, with a distinctly "wet" cargo, went ashore off Long Island. Most of the newspapermen of New York and Newark take the presence of the rum fleet for granted. An investigating correspondent of *The World* adds amazing details in a story of a ship called the "*Gray Ghost*," armed with machine-guns, manned by daredevil outlaws, which preys on peaceful rum-runners, much as English pirates used to prey on the peaceful galleons of Spain, loaded with ill-gotten plunder. As *The World's* correspondent, Arthur N. Chamberlain, sets forth the situation:

> Out in the Atlantic Ocean, ten miles beyond the three-mile limit and between Block Island, off the Rhode Island coast at the extremity of Long Island Sound, and No Man's Land, there has been lying for the last three weeks a liquor-bearing armada of fourteen or sixteen vessels which has been flooding New York and New England with 20,000 cases of liquor weekly.
>
> More than half the vessels in this fleet are part of the international system of two rival New York syndicates. Both of these organizations ship their liquor directly from England and Scotland in tramp steamships to St. Pierre, Miquelon. Here it is transshipped to three-masted Gloucester fishing-smacks, carrying 2,000 cases each, which make up the armada off Block Island.



SOME "STILL" RESULTS OF AN ARKANSAS COMPROMISE

Sheriff James B. Baker, of Texarkana, and a Grand Jury, recently offered immunity to all those operating stills if the illegal contraptions were surrendered within thirty days. Thirty-two of them were turned in, and several others were captured later.

> These schooners are operated by a skipper and crews of nine or ten deep-sea fishermen, strong, hardy and courageous. They are all armed with automatic pistols and sawed-off shotguns, altho an ordinary strong man, even armed with a club, would hesitate to attack one of these fishermen who had only his bare fists for defense.
>
> The one thing these men fear and in which apparently is the one hope of ending rum-running on this coast, is a liquor pirate nicknamed the *Gray Ghost*. This ship, a big steel trawler, painted a battle-ship gray, is armed with a one-pounder in her bow and carries machine-guns aft on both starboard and port.
>
> The crew consists of sixty as reckless ruffians as ever sailed with Captain Kidd. As the *Gray Ghost*, looming out of a fog like an apparition, appears suddenly alongside a schooner at night, these men board their prey with pistols in their hands instead of cutlasses. Almost before the schooner's sleepy crew are awake, her cargo has been transferred to the pirate, which disappears in the darkness.
>
> The *Gray Ghost's* home port is Boston, where it is alleged she is owned by three men ostensibly insurance brokers, with offices on a prominent business street. She seems reasonably safe so long as she confines her depredations to liquor-bearing ships, for these vessels dare not appeal to the United States Government nor to the British authorities whose flag they fly.
>
> But the residents of Newport and the vicinity are looking forward to a naval battle off the coast and are hoping it may not take place until the summer people have arrived. For the bootleggers, who are not the men to take losses calmly, are now planning to arm their vessels with one-pounders and machine-guns, and to augment the crews with experts in the handling of these arms.
>
> Until this takes place the armada is basing its protection on a system of signals and general alertness. Thus it was that yesterday when a reporter and a photographer for *The World* sought to visit the fleet, they found the vessels with sails up and tacking and veering like a flock of frightened gulls instead of tugging at fathoms of anchor chain.
>
> The *Gray Ghost* had visited the fleet as it lay at anchor two nights before, and had boarded a vessel and looted it of 1,700 cases of liquor, all it had on board. The pirate evidently had made a haul elsewhere, for it departed after this, but its moral effect was effective and enduring.

The fleet off New York, on a typical day, is described by the same reporter, who, on a later date, sent this circumstantial report from Highlands, New Jersey:

> The liquor-bearing armada lay anchored twelve miles off-shore unaugmented either by new arrivals or more of the battered survivors of the storm early this week. The captains of these vessels see in the departure of one of them only a cause for rejoicing, and make no effort to ascertain if a comrade has foundered or merely departed to renew his supply.
>
> The speedy motor boats tuned up all afternoon in the Shrewsbury River. To a passenger they

Profit?

Allen & Zander, Studebaker Dealers, get it from every department

The following letter speaks for itself:

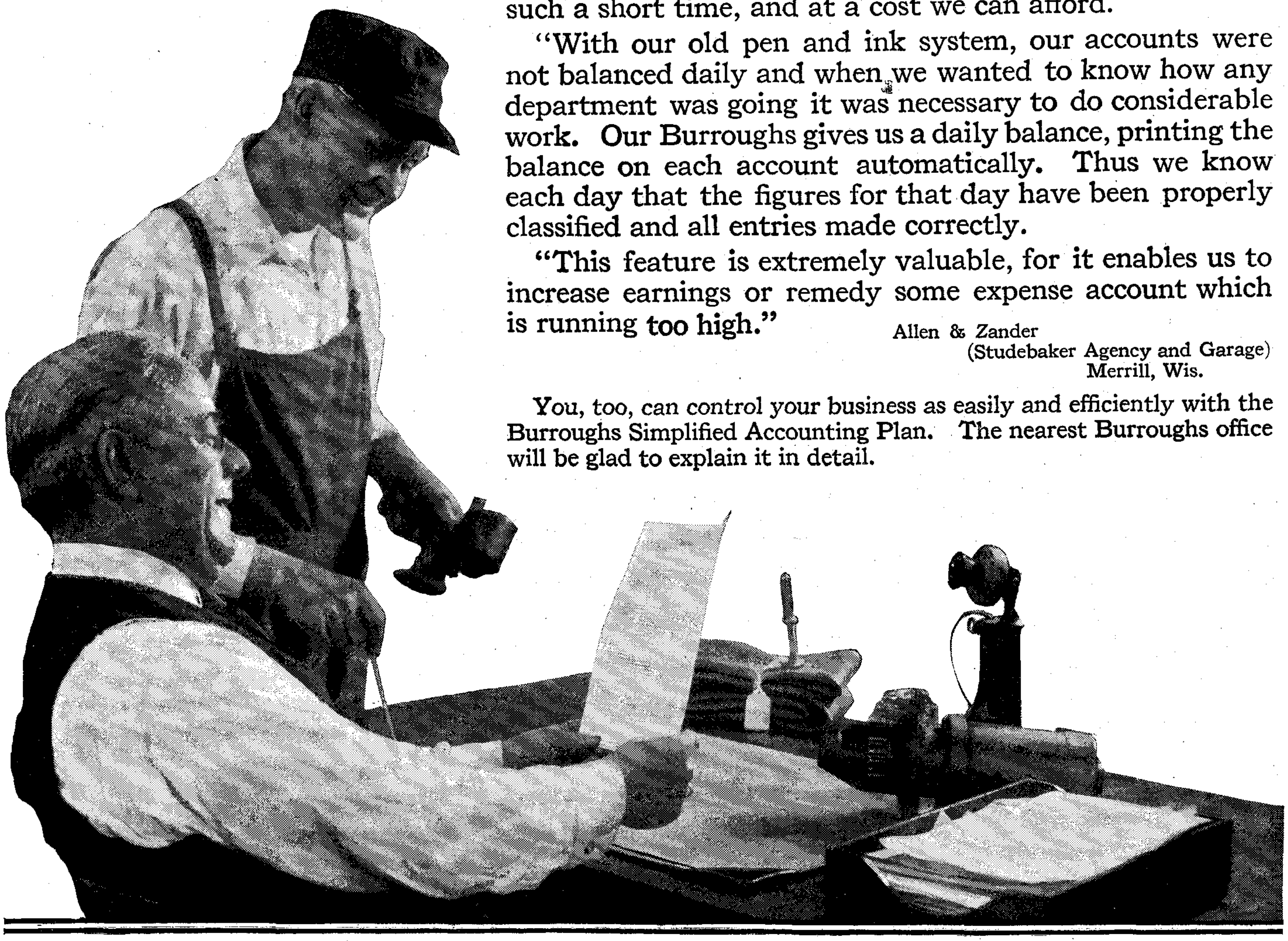
"To us, the greatest value of the Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan for Garages is that it gives us, daily and monthly, complete knowledge of lines and departments in such a short time, and at a cost we can afford.

"With our old pen and ink system, our accounts were not balanced daily and when we wanted to know how any department was going it was necessary to do considerable work. Our Burroughs gives us a daily balance, printing the balance on each account automatically. Thus we know each day that the figures for that day have been properly classified and all entries made correctly.

"This feature is extremely valuable, for it enables us to increase earnings or remedy some expense account which is running too high."

Allen & Zander
(Studebaker Agency and Garage)
Merrill, Wis.

You, too, can control your business as easily and efficiently with the Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan. The nearest Burroughs office will be glad to explain it in detail.



BETTER FIGURES *for* BIGGER PROFITS

Burroughs

ADDING · BOOKKEEPING · BILLING · CALCULATING MACHINES

Henry B. Van Dyke, car dealer, Troy, Pa.—"Your machine and plan lay all the important details before us in such a way that it takes out all of the guess work, and the value of the information instantly available greatly exceeds the cost of the machine."

Killeen Buick Co., car dealers, Galesburg, Ill.—"We regret very much having waited as long as we did to install the Burroughs Plan as we feel now it would have paid for itself several times over simply by giving us better knowledge and control of our business."

Bernstein Bros., car dealers, Shreveport, La.—"Would recommend its use to anyone wanting an accurate, economical, labor-saving system—one that gives you the figure facts daily instead of monthly."

Call the Burroughs man or mail the coupon now.

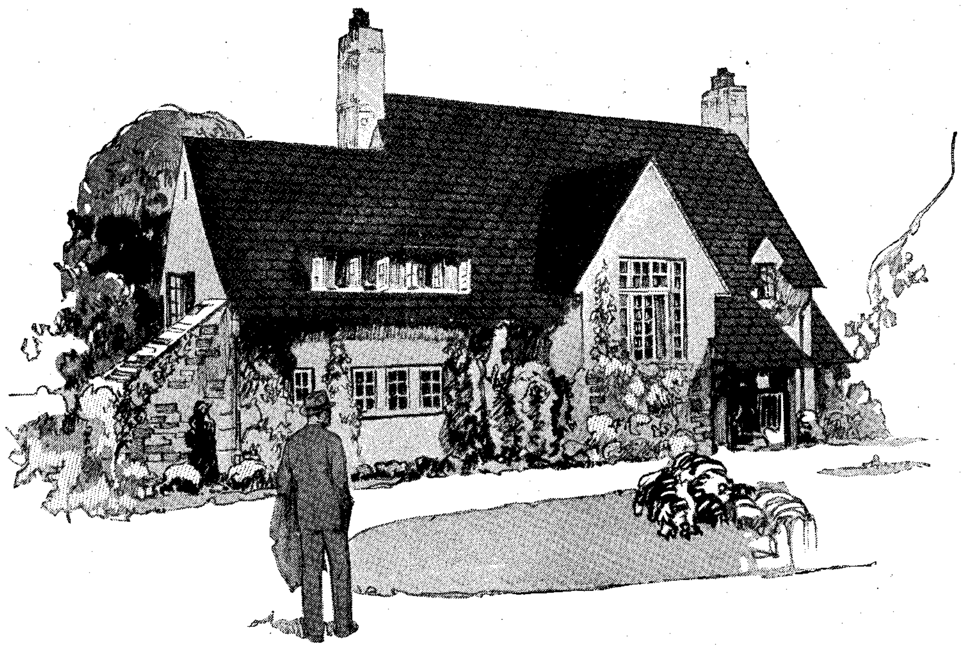
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.,
6098 Second Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Please send me information about the Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan for Garages.

☐ Garage ☐ Car Dealer ☐ Accessories Store

Name ....

Address..



The finest and best-looking roof I have ever seen

How a roofing expert found a better kind of roofing — a type of asphalt shingles that lie flat even in the highest wind — a roofing that is replacing old-style shingles because it goes on faster and easier, looks better, lasts longer and is fire-resisting.

Some years ago, when asphalt shingles were newer on the market, I viewed them with no small degree of suspicion. I was frank in my belief that — but let me tell you of one of my first experiences!

* * *

I remember this experience with Vulcanite Roofing clearly. I took the job under protest, because I had never used any of that brand before.

VULCANITE ROOFING

Several surprises, however, were in store for me. The first came quickly. The minute I picked up one of those jumbo weight, slab shingles, I saw that here was a different and better kind. I had expected those shingles to be thin, weak and flimsy. Instead, they were heavy, rigid, tough and strong. I realized that such a shingle would never give trouble.

But this was not all. The minute we began putting these shingles on the roof, my eyes were opened to the big saving in labor. The slab shingles went on in double quick time.

But the biggest feature became apparent after one side of the roof had been laid. I had rather expected that roof to look flat, monotonous, thin and light. Instead, the shape and color of those shingles gave a most beautiful effect. Their design gave the appearance of staunch solidity. They produced as fine a shadow line as I have ever seen.

Moreover, I understand that these Vulcanite shingles are fire resisting — that they offer the best possible protection against flying sparks and embers. Since the experiences related, I have learned a good many interesting things about Vulcanite Roofing.

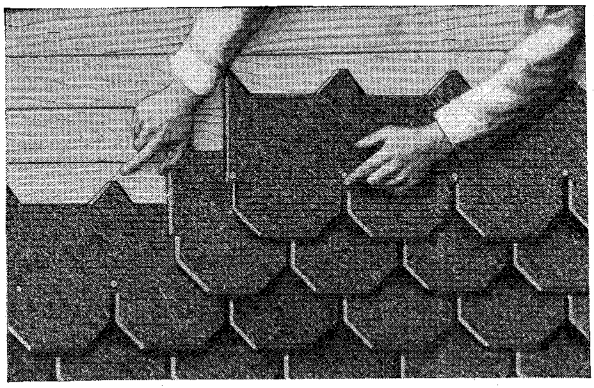
For instance, I understand that one of the big reasons why this roofing lasts so long, is the Glendinning Saturation Process* under which it is made. According to this process, I am told, the felt base is run THREE TIMES through a hot asphalt saturating bath. Then the excess asphalt is literally "driven" into the felt with huge, steam-heated rollers. No soft or porous spots remain to let in moisture and cause rotting.

I have also learned that my pleasant experiences with Vulcanite are not exceptional — that thousands of other builders and users are just as enthusiastic in their praise—and that it is today one of the oldest and largest selling roofings in the world. Moreover, I know from personal experience, that it is *even better* today than ever before.

I get Vulcanite Roofing from my lumber or building material dealer.

BEAVER

VULCANITE ROOFING, WALL

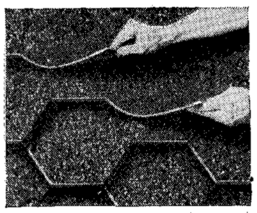


Vulcanite "Doubletite" Slab Shingle
Note how double protection is secured even at the slots

Vulcanite "Doubletite" Slab Shingles give greater wear and weather protection than can be obtained with any similar shingle. Due to their extra width and patented design, the triangular tabs underlie each slot.

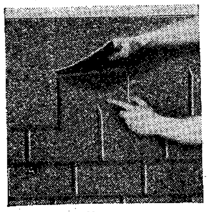
For beauty, economy, and trouble-proof service, make sure you get the Vulcanite "Doubletite" Slab Shingle.

Vulcanite "Hexagon" Slab Shingles produce a beautiful durable roof of extra thickness and unusual fire-resisting qualities. Their patented design gives a deep tile effect and a heavy shadow line. They are easy and economical to lay in the usual way or over old shingles. For a genuinely good roof, giving an extra tight seal against weather, and for rare artistic beauty, choose the "Hexagon."



Vulcanite "Hexagon" Slab Shingle

Vulcanite "Self-Spacing" Individual Shingles have features found in no other individual shingle. Their patented "shoulder" automatically spaces the shingles. Besides, it seals the roof above notch against driving rain, snow, sleet, wind, etc. These shingles lay easily and economically and produce an extra thick roof that combines beauty with long wear to a most unusual degree.



Vulcanite "Self-Spacing" Individual Shingle

Vulcanite Roofings are also made in roll and ordinary shingle styles — for homes, commercial and industrial buildings—in jumbo and standard weights—in smooth finishes, surfaced with mica, talc and sand; also in red and green crushed slate finishes.

*Glendinning Saturation Process —and how it prolongs roofing life

Today the Glendinning Saturation Process is based upon the continuous method. Only genuine Mexican asphalt and our own make of tough, long fibre, pure felt are used. No imitations, adulterants or other cheapening materials.

By means of this process, every tiny niche, crevice and pore of the felt base are thoroughly and permanently impregnated. This process is today one of the biggest reasons why Vulcanite Roofing never softens, dries or curls under summer's hot sun; why it avoids brittle hardness and cracking in freezing weather; why it retains its beauty and weather-proof properties even after years of exposure.

In fact, this time-tested process is the foundation upon which the world-wide prestige of Vulcanite Roofing has been built.

Send for Free Samples and Descriptive Folders

You can always identify genuine Vulcanite by the well-known Vulcanite name on label
These marks are for your protection

Genuine Beaver Wall Board

For warmer walls in winter, cooler walls in summer sound-deadening walls

Among six distinctive features of genuine Beaver Wall Board, two have won wide attention, in addition to its great durability.

First, genuine Beaver Wall Board is a natural "dead-air" insulator. And "dead-air" is widely accepted as one of the most positive non-conductors of heat and cold. This characteristic results from the use of long, sinewy Virgin Spruce Fibre.

Second, spruce is widely sought for its "sound deadening" qualities. The "dead-air" insulation makes it a practically soundproof wall. As proof of this it is widely used for partitions between booths in music and phonograph stores.

Your local lumber or building material dealer can furnish genuine Beaver Wall Board. You will know it by the Red Beaver Border on the margin. Your carpenter can do the work. Our new Beaver Plan Book tells all about the characteristics of Beaver Wall Board, its uses, application, etc. We will send a copy free on request.

Beaver Gypsum Wall

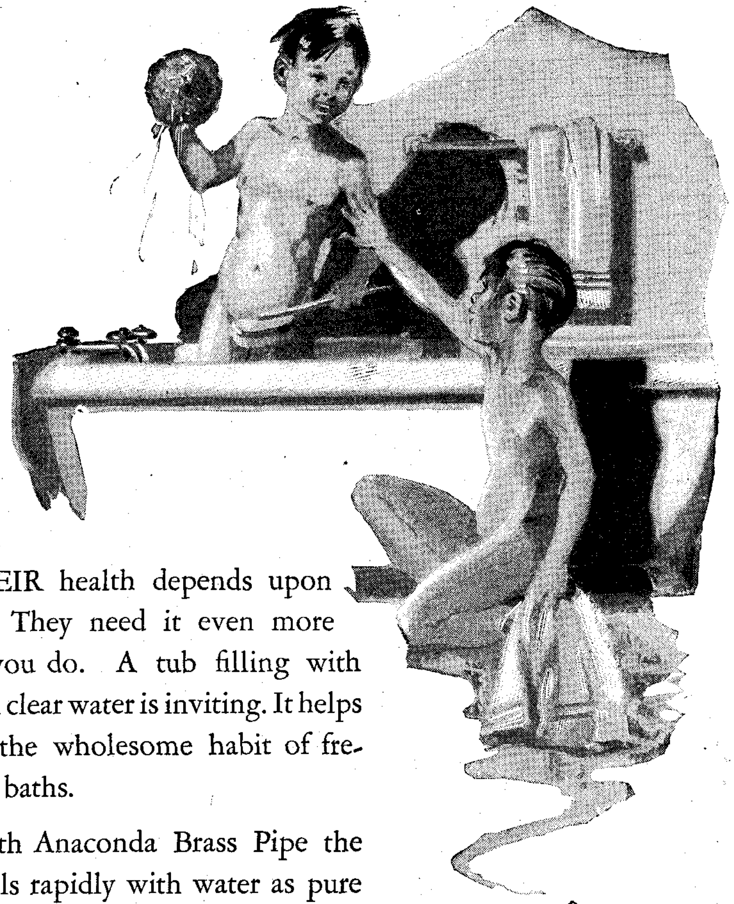
Beaver Gypsum Wall comes in big, stonelike slabs of purest plaster. Easily handled. Saws like lumber. Nails directly to studding or over old walls. Absolutely impervious to fire, water, shocks, vibrations. Will not crack or warp. Lasts a lifetime. Can be painted, papered or paneled. Your lumber or building material dealer can supply it. Your local carpenter can quickly and economically apply it. The genuine comes with the Beaver Trade Mark on the back. Upon request we will gladly mail you a sample which you may test and compare.

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc. *Administration Offices:* BUFFALO, N.Y., U.S.A.
THOROLD, ONT., CANADA • LONDON, ENGLAND

PRODUCTS

BOARD, AND GYPSUM WALL

Make certain *of plenty of clear clean water for your children*



THEIR health depends upon it. They need it even more than you do. A tub filling with crystal clear water is inviting. It helps form the wholesome habit of frequent baths.

With Anaconda Brass Pipe the tub fills rapidly with water as pure as it comes from its carefully guarded water source. No unsightly rust to discolor the water or internal pipe deposits to reduce the flow.

The added cost for rustless Anaconda Brass Pipe throughout a $15,000 house is only about $75 more than for inferior pipe that will corrode and clog.

Know the vital facts about plumbing. Our new booklet "Ten Years Hence" tells the story. A copy awaits your request. Address Department L.

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

This trademark identifies products of the world's largest manufacturer of Copper, Brass and Bronze. The American Brass Company manufactures all combinations of Copper, Zinc, Lead, Tin and Nickel which can be wrought into sheets, wire, rods and tubes for manufacturing and fabricating Mechanical, Electrical and Architectural Construction.

A single organization is responsible for the entire process of mining, smelting and manufacturing, thereby insuring the utmost in quality at every stage from mine to consumer.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
General Offices: Waterbury, Conn.
ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED
New Toronto, Ontario, Canada

ANACONDA
GUARANTEED
BRASS PIPE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> seemed to do everything except fly, yet they are not the most comfortable of vessels. The flying spray stings like a whip-lash and freezes almost as it strikes. Even oilskins are not impregnable defenses as these boats cut straight through the waves.
>
> As night approached, one after another rounded Sandy Hook Point and headed southeast, where intermittently through the haze and by the aid of powerful telescopes there was seen the armada at rest. Two of the schooners had maneuvered nearer the shore, to cut four miles off the round trip of its agent.
>
> Aloof with two miles of water between it and its nearest neighbor lay a tanker of 2,000 tons gross, loaded to her plimsoll marks and with a piece of canvas stretched over her bow, hiding her name. She is the queen of the fleet at present, but expects daily to surrender her throne to the first of the transatlantic vessels reported on their way here to inaugurate the business of a newly formed international bootlegging syndicate.
>
> The fleet lay in an irregular line beginning two miles southeast of Ambrose Lightship and extending southward parallel with the coast-line to twelve miles east of Seabright. The interval between the vessels varied from the half-mile spacing of the neighborly schooners to the isolation of the tanker.
>
> There was very little of the promiscuous bargain-hunting prevalent in the early days. Except for a few men running on their own hook who go "butting the market," as it is termed, the others go directly to certain vessels to get their loads.
>
> In this connection the sellers were mourning the recent departure of the *Ister*, once the palatial yacht *Nahma* of Robert Goelet, millionaire. She had the only wireless set in the fleet and received quotations each morning from an amateur sender who gave her New York whisky curb prices. Buyers, after getting the *Ister's* prices, were accustomed to misquote them to other sellers until the latter in self-protection purchased the prices each day, and then were not sure they had not been gypped.
>
> When the buy, either prearranged or otherwise, was concluded, the runner worked to leeward of the seller or carrier. If a schooner was making the delivery the liquor was passed over the side in cases or "hams," as the sacks, containing half a dozen bottles each, are called. But not until the money was paid, unless the carrier was merely delivering for a syndicate.

The outward trip usually took about an hour and a half or two hours, relates Mr. Chamberlain, as the runner didn't try to crowd his boat. After he obtained his load—

> He kept in his leeward position until some time between 10 o'clock and midnight. One runner was lying to leeward when this week's storm broke, and his motor boat kept its position for three days while he weathered the gales aboard the larger vessel.
>
> Meanwhile those on shore had not been idle. Trucks arrived all day in readiness for the night operations. One bore the label of a junk firm, and it was true that its load would consist of glass. Residents said it visited town about three times a

week. Other trucks were labeled carpets or candy, but every one here knew them for bootleggers' vehicles. However, the truck is only our freight carrier and is fast being replaced by passenger automobiles, either touring cars or limousines.

The return of the rum-runners from the fleet is preceded by a scout whose boat is innocent of bearing any liquor. He generally dashes to Sandy Hook and is met there by another of equal innocence who has been watching the Shrewsbury River. If both agree that the coast is clear, then the final dash of the runners begins.

Even with their well-laid plans this is a ticklish business. In the days when the business was in its infancy they carried only a few cases and hove these overboard if pursued. But fifty cases, which is the average load now, can't be handed to the fishes in a minute, even if a revenue cutter is just astern.

The beach still retells with pleasure the story of a runner who was chased by the Coast Guard boat just after he rounded Sandy Hook and was alongside what is known locally as "the Dike." He left his boat and jumped upon the dike, where he fell into a rocky crevice half full of water. While trying to scramble out he heard the guard Captain say, "Shoot to kill at any man you see who don't stop." The runner lay back in the water-filled niche, preferring death by drowning, but the guard left without discovering him. The runner lost his boat and his liquor, however.

After midnight, when they have made a successful landing, runners gather at restaurants alleged to be their headquarters, and openly boast of their feats. Not so openly as they did, however, before newspapers put this town on the map.

The bootlegger "loves his mystery," reports this recorder of their ways, and on only one thing are they united—"a common hatred of newspaper men, who have made Highlands, New Jersey, the most noted rum-running center of the country, and have thrown the light of publicity on a business which thrives better in the dark. This hatred exceeds that felt for dry agents, police, or "bi-jackers." He records that:

A man walked into the restaurant yesterday, which is alleged to be the bootleggers' headquarters. "There's a New York reporter in town," said he, "who wants some one to take him out to the fleet." Then came the chorus:

"Why, any of us will take him part way out."

When the liquor gets ashore the most romantic part of its journey may be over, but the dangers to which the land-going rum-runners are exposed continue numerous. The New York *Times,* beginning with the mention that, on a day late in March, "unusual activity in landing rum along the Long Island and Jersey coasts was reported from a number of towns," records that:

New York gunmen were said to be employed in large numbers as armed messengers on motor trucks which carried rum across Long Island, while fast boats, built to serve as submarine chasers during the war, were reported to be engaged by the score, darting to and fro between rum ships and landing-places on shore.

At Riverhead, Long Island, it was reported that fishermen generally had

Are you the Lucky One in Five?

Not if you neglect your teeth

All too few persons practice the strictest oral hygiene. Far too many are infected with Pyorrhea, and through neglect, lose their teeth and suffer from broken health. For statistics show that four out of every five past forty, and thousands younger, are subject to this sinister disease.

At the first sign of Pyorrhea, Nature gives her danger signal—tender gums which bleed easily when the teeth are brushed.

Fortunate is he who heeds that friendly warning; his teeth may be spared, while he who neglects that admonition may pay the extreme penalty.

Heed Nature's Warning

At the first sign of tender, bleeding gums, go to your dentist for teeth and gum inspection and start using Forhan's For the Gums at once.

Forhan's For the Gums is the scientific formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. If used consistently and used in time, it will prevent Pyorrhea or check its course.

In addition to its efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea, Forhan's For the Gums is an excellent dentifrice. It contains nothing but the most beneficial ingredients that keep teeth white and clean, and the gums firm and healthy.

Remember, statistics are all against you. Science proves that four out of every five are doomed after forty. For that reason it is good health insurance to start using Forhan's For the Gums today. It is pleasant to the taste and refreshing to the mouth.

Forhan's For the Gums is sold by druggists everywhere. Start a good habit today, the habit of strict oral hygiene. Go regularly to your dentist, and brush your teeth twice a day with Forhan's. 35c and 60c in tubes.

Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT
FORMULA OF
Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
DENTAL PROFESSION

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal

VICI KID IS MADE ONLY FROM SKINS OF PURE-BRED GOATS

This is the shoe leather that became famous

In 1890, the year Robert H. Foerderer perfected the tanning of leather by revolutionary methods, Vici kid became the best-known leather in the world. It marked a new era in the shoe industry.

Vici kid at once improved standards, styles and designs in shoes. Vici kid opened a new way to variety, grace and color in shoe craft. In Vici kid, shoe manufacturers found the ideal leather in which to display individuality in shoe designs.

Discriminate when you buy shoes. Ask for shoes of Vici kid—*firm* for strength and wear, *pliable* for fit and ease, *lustrous* in appearance.

No other leather combines ALL the advantages of Vici kid.

ROBERT H. FOERDERER, INC.
PHILADELPHIA
Selling Agents: LUCIUS BEEBE & SONS, Boston
Selling Agencies in all parts of the world

VICI kid

THERE IS ONLY ONE VICI KID VICI KID THERE NEVER HAS BEEN ANY OTHER

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

ceased to pursue that lawful calling, that oystermen had quit the search for oysters and beachcombers were leaving the beaches unkempt because of the money to be made unloading rum ships. It was alleged here that for a time the market at Riverhead was glutted, and that sizable ships off-shore were peddling Scotch whisky as low as $4 a bottle, and even $45 a case.

Until recently, it was reported, ships usually landed their liquor, according to a prearrangement with agents on the shore who had cable or radio information of the date of the ship's arrival. But the rum-peddling steamship is alleged to have become a factor recently, holding a kind of public market beyond the three-mile limit, selling to all comers. The recent rum glut is alleged to have caused one or two rum ships to sacrifice their stocks at something like prewar prices.

The rum fleet off the Highlands was reported yesterday to number sixteen bottoms, but no business was done, because strong winds and high seas prevented small craft from approaching them and taking off cargoes. The customs boats *Lexington* and *Porpoise* were lying off the Highlands, unable to tackle the rum fleet, because of the three-mile limit, but ready to chase small boats.

The publicity given the rum-running at Freeport and neighboring towns had the effect, it was reported, of making enforcement agents more active and bootleggers more careful in that neighborhood. The rum ships reported off Long Beach are said to have taken to other waters.

At Riverhead, Long Island, and Sag Harbor, Long Island, the rum traffic was reported to be extremely heavy. At Riverhead it was said that many who used to be poor fishermen were now well-to-do bootleggers and refused to act any longer as hired men, but were buying and selling on their own account. They were able, it was asserted, to buy whisky at from $45 to $55 a case and to sell it for a $20 increase.

Big trucks, each carrying a driver, a "fixer" and a gunman, were asserted to rush boldly through the streets of Riverhead to load at the waterfront with cases of whisky. The "fixer," it was asserted, was taken along to take care of volunteer excise men. The gunman is said to be employed, like the shotgun messengers of the stage-coach, to fight off highwaymen. It was reported that several revolver battles had taken place near Riverhead between gunmen guarding whisky trucks and bandits waylaying them.

A circumstantial account of "the first considerable shipment of imported wine to reach this city in several weeks" was presented on March 21 by the New York *Tribune*. As in the case of the New York *Times*' report of rum-running activities in Long Island, the story is lacking in essential details, such as might identify the law-breakers. It runs:

> There were 300 cases of Mumm's extra dry, 200 cases of Moet & Chandon, 600 cases of port and Spanish sherry, 150 cases of sparkling Burgundy and 650 cases of French and German wines and kümmel. The wholesale selling prices ranged from $70 to $115 a case.
>
> The steamship which carried the shipment, a tramp, sailed from Brest March 2,

and did not sight the Long Island coast until Friday. Its skipper reported a tempestuous passage. For fourteen days he bucked a strong head wind almost continuously.

Seas swept the vessels again and again. One seaman, a man whose name was said to be Blackman, was snatched up by a wave and carried away. At risk of serious damage, the ship was put about and a search made for the man, altho even had he been sighted it is doubtful if one of the heavy motor-boats, carried by such craft, could have been launched because of the heavy seas. He was not seen again, however.

Transatlantic whisky ships seldom carry regulation life-boats. Instead they are equipped with two or three roomy power-boats and numerous life-rafts of the cumbersome type known as "three-ply." The power-boats are intended for use as lighters, both in taking on the cargo and unshipping it.

In order to guard against wireless or cable "tip-offs" by government agents abroad, the whisky-runners do not take on their principal cargo at a pier, but lighter it aboard the night before sailing, with almost as much secrecy as attends the landing of it on this side of the Atlantic.

Not only does this minimize the risk of advance information being sent to the authorities of this country, but it means an actual economy, as stevedores and longshoremen in foreign ports have become covetous of the wealth to be gained in the contraband traffic and demand exorbitant wages and bonuses to handle liquor for a ship bound for the western side of the Atlantic, with the implied threat of becoming informants if their demands are not granted.

In case of an emergency the power-boats can be used as life-boats. The function of the life-rafts is to save the cargo in case of some untoward accident which makes seizure probable. In that event cases of liquor up to a predetermined weight are lashed to the undersides of the life-rafts and a line and small buoy are made fast to the other side.

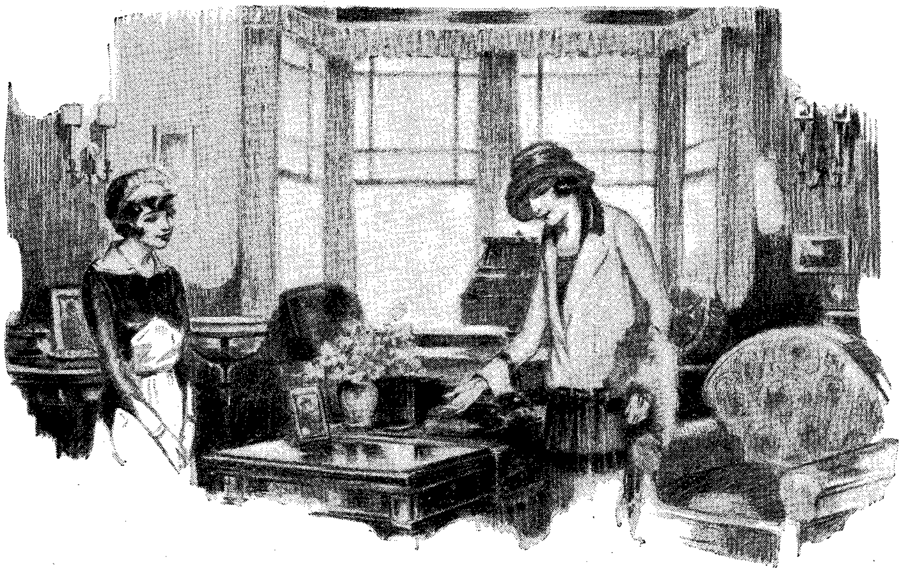
As each life-raft is pushed overside the weight of its burden brings it in equipoise with the water and it remains submerged to the depth of a few feet, with the almost indiscernible buoy as its only marker. If opportunity serves, the skipper, when a search of his vessel has vindicated him, can turn back on his course and pick up a good part, if not all, of the cargo he jettisoned.

Saturday night and Sunday night the motor-boats of the tramp from Brest were busy carrying Broadway's wine supply to the Long Island shore in the vicinity of Freeport. The shippers, one of whom is said to be a man widely known as a wine agent in the days when even good wine needed a bush, are said to have paid for "protection" at the rate of $3 a case, and the seamen from the tramp went quietly but confidently about their lighterage task.

Whether the protection money actually was well invested or whether it was just good luck, they worked without interruption. Sunday night saw the last of the cargo ashore.

The wine was packed in barrels, thirty bottles to the barrel. Each bottle was carefully wrapt and straw and sawdust wedged between them to prevent breakage. The barrels themselves bore markings calculated to disarm suspicion and the march of the lumbering motor-trucks along Long Island highways that are in constant use by such vehicles on legitimate errands aroused no suspicion.

Some of the wine, it was said yesterday,



"No Dust or Dirt—
and my curtains and walls stay so clean, too!"

You don't see that grimy look in a CHAMBERLIN stripped home. They keep out dirt, dust, soot and smoke. They keep homes clean and save household labor. They protect furnishings, and keep wall paper and decorations fresh and new.

Save 25% to 40% in Fuel

No rain can leak in. Windows and doors stay snug and rattle-free.

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips furnish year round protection and utility. They permanently end fuel waste and discomforts of a draughty house.

They insure even heat. Keep all parts of the house warm. No more cold spots. No cold air currents. And you will be surprised at how little they cost.

End This Waste Permanently

Tests show the enormous waste of fuel at unprotected doors and windows. How simple to save it as growing thousands of good home managers are doing.

Chamberlin Strips protect the health of the home, too. Children play in any part of the house without danger from draughts.

We Want—Now—Branch Managers — Salesmen

We have openings in all parts of the U. S. and in foreign countries for men who can qualify as branch managers or salesmen. For those whose reputation for honesty, hard work and willingness to render a real service to the public will bear closest investigation, this presents a real opportunity. College men and school teachers wanting whole or part time work desired. Furnish references and brief business history.

Sales Department S

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co. (Dept. S) Detroit, Mich.

CHAMBERLIN
Metal Weather Strips

Chamberlin Strips are used on 85% of all weather stripped buildings, including homes, banks, schools, office buildings, churches, stores, hotels and apartments.
They are guaranteed to last as long as the building. An estimate by our engineering department, on the cost of your equipment, is free.

Send the Coupon

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co., Detroit, Mich.

Tell me the cost of equipping my building with Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips (check whether home, factory, office building, church, school).

Give number of outside *doors*________
*windows*________
*Name*________________
*Address*________________
*City and State*________________
Eng. Dept. S

Thirsty Fibre Really DRIES
Thirsty Fibre Really DRIES

Thirsty Fibre Really DRIES

The modern, economical towels for your office

Own Your Own Towel Outfit

Plate-glass mirror
Nickeled Towel-rack
150 ScotTissue Towels
All for $5
($6.50 in Canada)
See it at your dealer's

Every ScotTissue Towel contains millions of soft Thirsty Fibres, which absorb four times their weight in water. They make ScotTissue the quickest-drying, most satisfactory towels made.

A soft, white ScotTissue Towel to dry your hands and face after every wash-up, is the modern way, the clean way, the safe way—therefore the economical way to enjoy a towel service.

ScotTissue Towels are luxuriously caressing and soothing to the skin. Their unusual absorbency is derived from the millions of thirsty fibres which are found only in ScotTissue Towels. At the slightest contact with moisture these fibres begin to dry. In a jiffy, your skin is thoroughly and safely free of moisture.

Try ScotTissue Towels in your office for a week or two. You'll be delighted with their efficiency and economy. Order a carton today from your stationer, druggist or department store—40c a carton of 150 towels (50c in Canada). Less by the case of 3750 towels. Also sold in Handy Packs of 25 towels for 10c. We will send (prepaid) the towels or $5 outfit upon receipt of price.

Don't confuse ScotTissue Towels with harsh, non-absorbent paper towels. Remember it isn't Thirsty-Fibre unless it bears the name ScotTissue.

Scott Paper Company
Chester, Pa.
New York Philadelphia Chicago
San Francisco

ScotTissue Towels
for "Clean Hands in Business" © 1923, S. P. Co.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

already has been delivered to the consignees. The greater part of it, however, is being held in a central storage warehouse, from which it will be distributed in comparatively small lots, as needed, to its present owners. The fee for trucking is said to be $8 a case.

Several whisky ships were reported off the New Jersey coast in the vicinity of Highlands, according to The Associated Press, but the weather outside was too rough to attempt to transfer any of the liquor, and the powerful motor boats engaged in the traffic had an impromptu regatta for the purpose of trying out their speed and certain devices their owners have installed for safety's sake.

Some of the boats have airplane engines and some have twin-six automobile engines. The former were uniformly successful in the tests of speed. Despite their enormous power, the engines on some of the boats merely gave out a vibrant hum in high speed, their owners having equipped them with special mufflers, somewhat on the order of Maxim silencers.

Several expert mechanics of Bridgeport, Connecticut, says a report from that city, have pooled their resources to buy a submarine boat for the Bahama rum-smuggling trade. A submarine, they argue, would be able to land its cargo undisturbed by anything less than the whole United States Navy. In the meantime, however, *The Outlook* presents a view of the situation by Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, which is by no means pessimistic. Mr. Haynes takes a national view and an extremely "dry" one. His opinions, presented in the form of questions and answers, run in part:

Question: Mr. Commissioner, does Prohibition prohibit?

Answer: No; Prohibition is not one hundred per cent. effective. Neither is any other law.

There is a law against murder. Does it prohibit murder? There is a law against stealing. Have the safe and vault manufacturers, the lock-makers, the burglary insurance companies, gone out of business?

The Prohibition Law is a new law. Those laws I have cited are older than the nation. They go back to the days of Moses. If the enforcement of those laws is not one hundred per cent. effective, is it reasonable to expect the enforcement of the Prohibition Law to become one hundred per cent. effective in three years?

But the enforcement of the Prohibition Law is more effective this year than it was last year; and it will be more effective next year than it is this year. In time the Prohibition Law will be as effectively enforced as any other law.

Question: Should the Prohibition Law be modified or repealed?

Answer: No; laws are made primarily for the very class of people who do not like them. Shall we, for the good of the land, repeal the laws against murder because those laws are hard to enforce? Shall we nullify the laws against arson because we find that in times of business depression there is a prevalence of incendiary fires?

To repeal or nullify the Prohibition Laws would cure no evils that arise from the liquor traffic. On the other hand, if we repealed those laws, we would establish a precedent which would make it much easier for us to repeal any other law that might be difficult of enforcement.

Question: Are we curbing the bootlegger?

Answer: To a degree the general public does not appreciate. This country annually before Prohibition consumed about 133,000,000 gallons of red liquor. In 1920, with a faulty permit system and an organization new and operating without precedent, withdrawals from bond totaled about 12,500,000 gallons. In 1921, which included six months of this Administration, our withdrawals were reduced to less than 3,500,000 gallons. In the calendar year 1922 withdrawals of medicinal whisky totaled 1,819,888 gallons.

These figures tell us that bonded whisky can't be had from the bootlegger. It is impossible to get bonded whisky from any illegal vender. The stuff the bootlegger sells to-day has been analyzed by our chemists. Ninety-eight per cent. of it is poison—injurious to health and often dangerous to life. That is bootleg whisky.

The bootlegger claims that he is importing genuine bonded goods. We have not been entirely successful in stopping the flow of contraband liquor to America, but the stuff that's coming in—well, the Scotch is made from Cuban cane and the rye from poisonous alcohol and coloring matter. The labels are printed by the millions in the West Indies. You can find printing-presses there with the type set up for almost any kind of imported labels you are looking for. If you can't find them, you'll have little difficulty in having imitations designed.

That is what the bootlegger is offering his clients to-day—that and moonshine. Now of course we've had the moonshiner with us for generations. He isn't a new institution. It is almost impossible to eradicate him—about as difficult, I should say, as it would be to kill all the snakes in the country. But we are holding him in hand and depressing his activities more and more each year. He is under control.

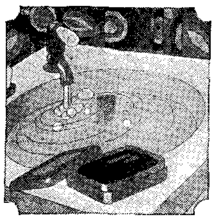
The bootlegger is finding it harder to-day than ever before to do business. He will find it harder to-morrow, and harder still the next day. The police, the sheriffs, and other local officials are getting hotter after him every day. The days of the bootlegger on a national scale are numbered, and the number is small.

A pertinent commentary on the situation is offered by the *Globe* of Toronto, Canada, where Prohibition is having its ups and downs, with various systems of enforcement being tried in the various provinces. "There may be doubt as yet in the cities of the United States concerning the possibility of thorough enforcement of Prohibition," concedes the *Globe*, editorially, but—

> In Ontario there is none. The statistics of the Police Departments of the more important centers of population show that, as cellars are emptied, bootleggers laid by the heels and importation of liquor for beverage purposes brought to an end, drinking is materially restricted and there is a marked shrinkage in the number of persons charged with drunkenness and offenses following upon it.
>
> In Toronto the drunks numbered thirty per thousand of population in 1914. By 1918, under Dominion-wide war-time prohibition, this total was reduced to seven per thousand. The Dominion restrictions were removed in 1920, and, despite the cutting off of retail sale by the O. T. A.,

Its New Metal Container!

Beautiful Hair and white bathrooms welcome PACKER'S *in this new form*



You can now give your hair the immediate and lasting benefits you know you can get from Packer's—with greater comfort and speed. The new metal box makes Packer's the handiest kind of a shampoo and bath soap imaginable. Here is your chance to have your own individual cake, to put away when not in use.

Every time you wish to use your Packer's it's just where you want it and the *way* you want it—in its own particular box, kept fresh, dust proof and germ proof. It's your *own* cake of soap, for no other hands but yours, if you so wish it. And the rest of the family can all have their individual cakes of Packer's.

How your young "Scouts" will enjoy it! It is a real "kit" package! And don't forget Dad's locker at the club and his traveling bag! Sister, too—when she makes those long, delightful summer visits! How glad she'll be to carry her own cake of Packer's with her, with no extra wrapping!

There is no extra charge for the new metal box.

We have tried to see that every drug counter in the United States is ready to supply Packer's in its new metal soap box. But if you have any difficulty in obtaining it, send us 30c (the additional 5c to cover packing and postage). We will mail you one by parcel post.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
Dept. 84-D, 120 W. 32nd Street, N. Y. C.

Canadian Wholesale Distributors: Lymans, Ltd., Montreal; The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Shampoo with
PACKER'S

Behind this Locked Door

NO one is allowed to enter or depart. All telephones are disconnected. In utmost secrecy sealed communications are opened and cipher messages decoded.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Government is preparing to report on one of America's great crops. After its deliberations, the report is handed to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for simultaneous transmission to farm and marketing organizations, the press and interested persons in all parts of the country.

Transmission of this crop intelligence is one of the many ways in which the MACKAY System serves the farmer. The fastest and most accurate system of land lines and cables, it links the produce exchanges of the United States and similar organizations in four continents, performing a function that is vital to marketing, to farm management and to business and industry in their relation to the farmer.

Independent
Competitive
Progressive

THE MACKAY SYSTEM
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
COMMERCIAL CABLES
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

"The Pulse of the World"

POSTAL TELEGRAPH
COMMERCIAL CABLES
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

there was an increase of drunks in that year to 11.9 per thousand. In 1922 the drunks totaled only 7.5 per thousand. The process of "drying up" is proceeding more rapidly of late since the stored cellar supplies began to fail. It should bring the number of charges of drunkenness laid against Toronto citizens down to about five per thousand per year.

In Hamilton official figures show that almost twice as many persons were actually arraigned as drunk or drunk and disorderly in the six years prior to 1893, when the population was considerably less than fifty thousand, as in the six years ending December 31, 1922, when the population at the close of the period was over 120,000. In the first period almost one in fifteen of Hamilton's population passed through the Police Court on a charge of drunkenness. In the second period this was reduced to one in fifty-three, an amazing change. Cases of drunk and disorderly give the police a good deal of trouble. Thirty years ago one in forty of Hamilton's population faced the Magistrate to answer this charge during a six years' period. During a corresponding period, which ended in December last, only one in three hundred of the population had to answer to the charge.

Prohibition prohibits in Ontario. The official records prove that it does. No political party favors modification of the law. It is here to stay.

THE FRETFULNESS OF NORTHCLIFFE

THE man who until his recent death owned more newspapers than anybody else in England "had the mind of a child—and often of a very fretful child," reports a writer who worked under him, and afterwards came to occupy a prominent place in English letters. Horace Wyndham's memoirs, published under the title of "The Nineteen Hundreds" (Thomas Seltzer), include a brief, piquant appreciation of England's most picturesque newspaper man. Northcliffe, says Mr. Wyndham, used to read every issue of his *Daily Mail*, "from title down to colophon," and then compile a daily bulletin embodying his considered views on each issue. They were always couched "in extremely vigorous, not to say trenchant language . . . and, when stuck up in the reporters' room by a trembling subeditor, would be read with bated breath." The following is given as a fair sample of "the morning strafe":

1. To-day's paper is just about the worst ever published.
2. Who is the fool responsible for the paragraph dealing with unemployment in Sheffield? Tell him from me to get some idea of his subject.
3. The "Society" column seems to be written by a footman and intended for housemaids. As usual, it is full of mistakes about people's titles. The man in charge must really lose the impression that the son of a baronet is necessarily a peer. If he doesn't lose this impression, he will certainly lose his job.
4. I like the story of the curate who

apologized for coming late to church because he hadn't finished reading the serial instalment. It is the sort of thing that sends up our circulation. Let us have more of these human stories.

5. The general articles on Page Six are rather worse than usual. I note that one deals with wine, one with beer, and two with cards. Tell the man looking after this feature that booze and bridge are not the only items that interest our readers.

6. The second leader is quite appalling. It misses the whole point.

7. The police news is fairly well done. Still it ought to be done a lot better.

8. Our correspondent at Puddleton-on-Marsh is no sort of use. He misses everything. Instruct him either to wake up or to shut up.

9. There is quite a good news story at the head of Column 1, Page 3. Let me know who wrote it, and tell the others I regard it as a model.

10. The Woman's Page is full of clever touches.

11. Who is the ignorant fool who refers to "total failure of macaroni crop"? Does he think the stuff grows?

12. The photographs on the back page are improving. They are, however, still pretty bad.

But the severest criticism, remarks Mr. Wyndham, was always reserved for the occasions (comparatively rare) when the *Mail* missed a piece of news given by a rival organ (in particular by the *Daily Express*), and especially when it had been "splashed." On the other hand, there were rich rewards. In particular:

A directorship of the *Daily Mail* and its associated group was the coveted guerdon of many years' good service and the successful weathering of innumerable storms in Carmelite House. It was not bestowed as a matter of course. In fact, no one ever discovered the precise system on which it was bestowed. Merit, opportunity, and sheer luck all seemed to run hand in hand. As often as not, too, Lord Northcliffe had his own reasons for conferring this signal mark of favor, this zenith, as it were, of successful endeavor.

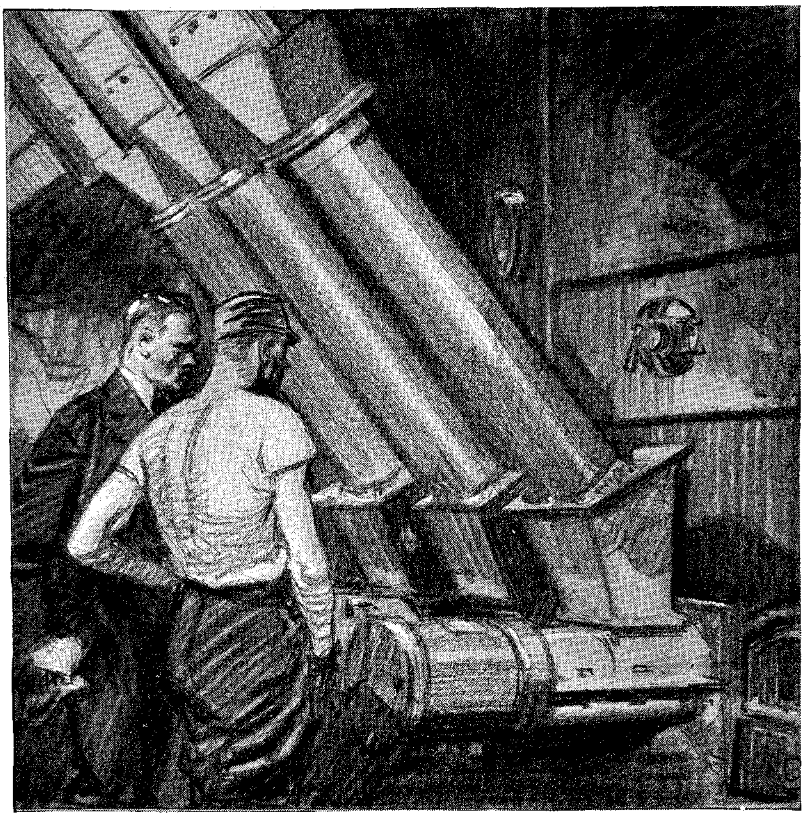
Apropos this matter, the star story in Carmelite House is the following:

It happened that much to the annoyance of "the Chief"—who simply could not understand that anybody could ever want to leave his employment—the editor of one of his Sunday papers resigned, in order to accept a better job from a rival firm. Thereupon (so the tale goes), Northcliffe bestowed the vacant position on a young man then occupying a very subordinate post on his staff. The next thing he did was to send for this fortunate youth and remark that he had also decided to make him a director.

"Oh, thank you very much, my lord," returned the recipient of this unexpected bounty, almost prostrating himself on the floor with gratitude. "Very good, indeed, of your lordship to recognize me like this. I'm sure I don't know what I've done to deserve it."

Northcliffe, however, who hates snobbery among his employees, cut this one's performance very short.

"Don't worry yourself about that," he said grimly. "You haven't done anything. You're not nearly clever enough. I'm not making you a director because you deserve it, but just to show your predecessor, that ungrateful fool Gubbins, what he's missed by leaving me."



Two hundred million dollars loss

This is the normal annual loss from inefficient use of bituminous coal. But, in a period of limited supply such as now exists, fuel efficiency assumes an even more important aspect than this enormous figure indicates.

To aid our customers in taking more power from each ton of Consolidation Coal, we maintain a corps of fuel engineers whose services are at your command to test chemical or heat content and to detect power leakage in your boiler room.

At the same time our organization is concentrated on *clean coal,* so that precious transportation facilities shall not be used to haul non-combustible waste substance present in inferior fuel.

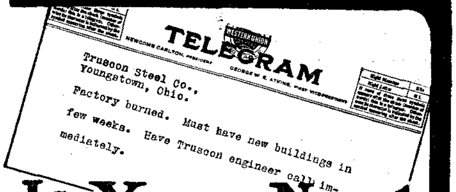
Consolidation Coal is clean Coal

THE CONSOLIDATION
COAL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Munson Building - New York City

FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG., *Detroit, Mich.*
137 MARKET STREET, *Portsmouth, N.H.*
CONTINENTAL BLDG., *Baltimore, Md.*
STATE MUTUAL BLDG., *Boston, Mass.*
LAND TITLE BLDG., *Philadelphia, Pa.*
UNION TRUST BLDG., *Washington, D.C.*
FISHER BLDG., *Chicago, Illinois.*
UNION CENTRAL BLDG., *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG., *Roanoke, Va.*
KIRBY BLD'G., *Cleveland, Ohio.*

Sales Agents
NORTH WESTERN FUEL CO., MERCHANTS NATL BANK BLDG., *St. Paul, Minn.*
EMPIRE COAL COMPANY LTD., SHAUGHNESSY BLDG., *Montreal, Quebec.*
MILWAUKEE WESTERN FUEL COMPANY, *Milwaukee, Wis.*
F. HURLBUT COMPANY, *Green Bay, Wis.*

TRUSCON
COPPER STEEL
STANDARD BUILDINGS



TELEGRAM

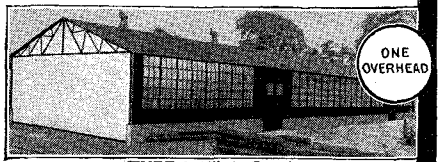
Truscon Steel Co.,
Youngstown, Ohio.
Factory burned. Must have new buildings in
few weeks. Have Truscon engineer call immediately.

Is Your Need Urgent?

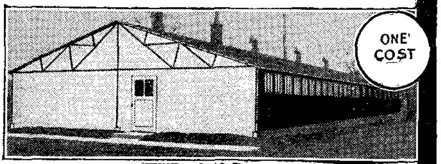
Emergency calls like above are every day occurrences with Truscon. You, too, can get the complete, thorough Truscon service—a nation-wide organization of experienced men to give estimates and help solve building problems. Standardized parts, ready for instant shipment, provide fireproof, permanent buildings in an infinite variety of sizes and arrangements. Erection is speedy with small field force.

Truscon Standard Buildings fill your exact needs for all one- and many two-story uses. Millions of square feet of floor area in use by leading industries.

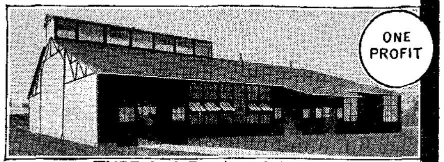
Typical Truscon Standard Buildings
Lengths: Multiples of 2′. Heights 8′-1″ to 21′-5″.
Any arrangement of doors and windows.
Lanterns, canopies and lean-tos as desired.



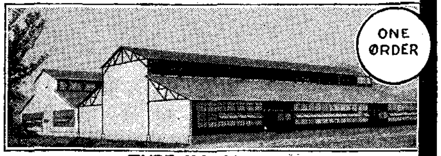
TYPE 1 (Clear Span)
Widths—8′-12′-16′-20′-24′-28′-32′-40′-48′-50′-60′-68′



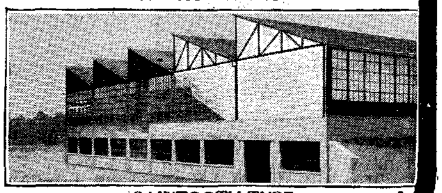
TYPE 2 (2 Bays)
Widths—40′-48′-50′-56′-60′



TYPE 3 (3 Bays) with Lantern
Widths—56′-60′-64′-68′-72′-76′-80′-84′-88′-96′-98′
106′-108′-116′



TYPE 3M (Monitor)
Widths—60′-64′-68′-72′-76′-80′-84′-88′-90′-96′-98
100′-106′-108′-116′

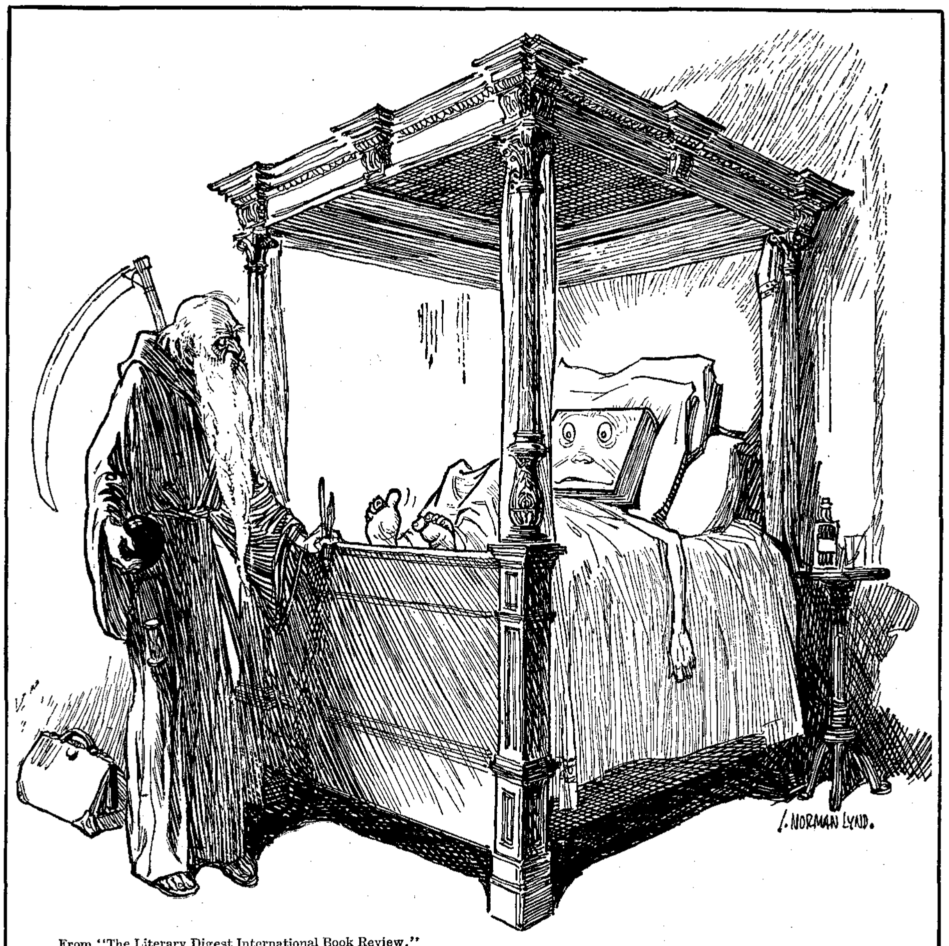


SAWTOOTH TYPE
Widths—Any Multiple of 28′-0″

Send for Full Information
Wire or return coupon to-day.

TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO ··· U.S.A.
Warehouses and Offices from Pacific to Atlantic.
For address see 'phone books of principal cities.
Canada: Walkerville, Ont. Export Div.: NewYork.
Send useful building book and suggestions on building to be used for..........................
Type......Length......Width......Height.....
Name..
Address......................................(LD4)

ARE THERE ANY GOOD BOOKS THIS SPRING?


J. NORMAN LYND.

From "The Literary Digest International Book Review."

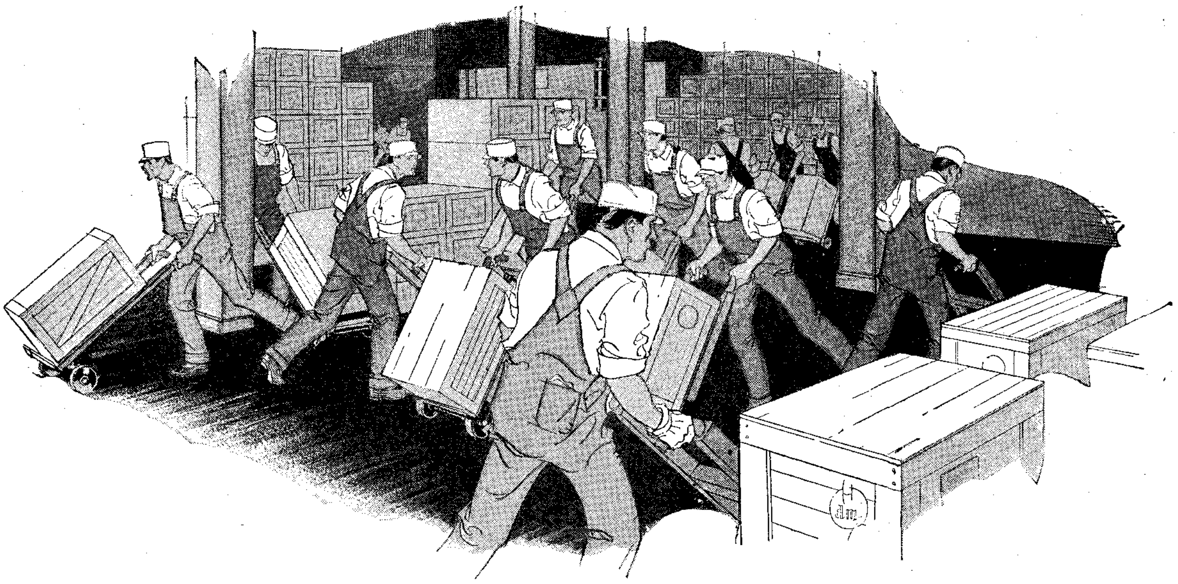
DOOMED.

"The serious novel," in the opinion of D. H. Lawrence, who has written some of them, is "dying, and absorbedly, childishly interested in the phenomenon."

THE present-day novel, at any rate, seems to be in a bad way. First came J. Middleton Murry, literary editor of the London *Nation and Athanæum*, with the solemn pronouncement that all modern fiction, with the exception of a small amount of the ultra-modern produce of Marcel Proust, of France, Dorothy Richardson, of England, and James Joyce, of Ireland, is moribund, if not worse. This international trinity, Mr. Murry attempted to show in a widely quoted article printed in this country in *The Yale Review*, represents about all that is vital or alive in modern fiction. And now comes D. H. Lawrence, whose books have received the admiration of critics along with the condemnation of anti-vice societies, and solemnly declares, in the April number of *The Literary Digest International Book Review*, that the Proust-Richardson-Joyce combination is showing us only "the dismal, long-drawn-out comedy of the deathbed of the serious novel." Equally bad, declares Mr. Lawrence, are "the popular novels—the 'Sheiks' and 'Babbitts' and Zane Grey novels." In the face of all this pessimism, the book-stores and homes of the country are receiving the annual spring flood of books, and the same number of *The International Book Review* which presents Mr. Lawrence's animadversions devotes four or five pages to a chatty description of the hundreds of new volumes. The thoughtful reader will almost inevitably be compelled to ask himself whether any of them are any good. It may be too early to decide this in the case of the present spring output, admits *The Review's* editor, who turns the conversation, in the course of a page editorial, to a consideration of the best books of the "Spring of the Century." What are the ten best books, he asks, of the nineteen hundreds? His commentary runs, in part:

> There is perspective enough in such a quest to offer some likelihood of success to the would-be awarder of literary prizes. The difficulty will be, if the choice is restricted to ten titles, to turn down the claims of undoubtedly good books, even great books, to decide with an eye to the possible verdict rendered fifty years hence. There is a wealth of contrast and achievement in these first twenty-three years of the century. During this period, for instance, Hudson and Conrad have written most of their books; while Meredith, Howells, Henry James, Tolstoy and Swinburne lived well into the twentieth century, altho their best work belongs to the nineteenth. Then, there is Thomas Hardy, all of whose fiction belongs to the nineteenth, while his poetry appeared in the twentieth century—and other living writers, like Kipling, whose work retains, somehow, a flavor of both centuries, and for this very reason seems scarcely representative of either.
>
> So, there is the puzzle of the ten leading

Are you running an industrial Marathon?



Your warehouse is not a running-track. But your employees may be doing a daily Marathon run in filling and sending out orders by hand. These extra miles they cover are expensive miles to you, who pay for every foot they walk.

THERE is one way for you to stop this industrial Marathon. With a mechanical conveying system an orderly procession of goods moves in a steady, continuous stream through your warehouse. Such a system handles incoming and outgoing merchandise quickly and cheaply. It does away with rehandling, with the confusion, delay and breakage of hand-trucking and gives more space for storage.

Lamsonize your warehouse

The Lamson system makes use of pneumatic tubes to send copies of orders to the clerks who must see them. Then they go to the stock department.

Merchandise is picked up from different bins, placed in baskets, and dropped on conveyors to the shipping room. There orders can be assembled, packed, and taken to trucks and cars on conveyors.

Inclined or vertical elevator conveyors raise incoming packages to storage points on floors above. Portable conveyors can then carry them to special bins or stock piles. Empty baskets go back to departments the same way.

Lamson Conveying Systems are putting many warehouses on an automatic basis. They speed up shipments and save rehandling costs. They release hand-trucking and carrying labor for productive work.

How about a system for you?

If your employees are now doing an industrial Marathon, perhaps Lamson Conveyors can stop it. At your request, a Lamson engineer will visit your warehouse. After studying your handling methods, he will be able to tell whether conveyors will make it more efficient and profitable.

Should Lamson Conveyors be indicated, they can be built unit by unit, each unit beginning to pay for itself at once. And after installation we will gladly show you how to get the greatest efficiency from them.

THE LAMSON COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Branches in Principal Cities

Lamson
Conveying Systems

What about the men?

AN intelligent young woman in Cleveland sat down to her typewriter during noon hour the other day, and wrote us the following:

"Gentlemen: Please hand this letter to the man who attends to your advertising.

"I have been a lot interested in reading what he has to say about Halitosis (unpleasant breath) because it all hits so close to where I live eight hours every day.

"It's the man I work for who is the offender, and I am simply hoping and hoping every day that he will see one of your advertisements and that it will do him some good! Naturally I don't dare mention such a thing to him.

"I'd clip out one of your advertisements and hand it to him if I didn't need my present job as badly as I do.

"If you have any suggestion, I'd be glad to have it.

Yours truly, G. S."

* * *

So there you are, Miss G. S. If the story told in this advertisement helps you out, we'll all be happy.

The insidious thing about halitosis (the medical term for unpleasant breath) is that you, yourself, rarely know when you have it. And even your closest friends won't tell you.

Sometimes, of course, halitosis comes from some deep-seated organic disorder that requires professional advice. But usually—and fortunately—halitosis is only a local condition that yields to the regular use of Listerine as a mouth-wash and gargle.

This halts food fermentation in the mouth and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean. So the systematic use of Listerine this way puts you on the safe and polite side. You know your breath is right. Fastidious people everywhere are making it a regular part of their daily toilet routine.

She wrote this during her noon hour

Your druggist will supply you with Listerine. He sells lots of it. It has dozens of different uses as a safe antiseptic and has been trusted as such for half a century. Read the interesting booklet that comes with every bottle. — *Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

For **HALITOSIS**

LISTERINE
LISTERINE
LAMBERT

use **LISTERINE**

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

books of this century's springtime. If the choice were restricted to the work of living writers, Galsworthy's "The Forsyte Saga," Mrs. Wharton's "Ethan Frome," Bennett's "Old Wives' Tale," Rolland's "Jean-Christophe," the "Four Horsemen" of Ibáñez, might well be suggested as tentative candidates for this roster of high achievement. That would leave only five titles to be chosen from the work of such writers as Conrad, Hudson, Wells, Chesterton, Lawrence, France, Proust, Moore, Yeats, Hamsun, Bojer, Ellen Key, Brandes, Benavente, Papini, Pirandello, Maeterlinck, Tarkington, Robinson, Frost, Miss Lowell, Mrs. Atherton—the list stretches out interminably, and when one remembers that only five titles are to be chosen from it, the perplexity of the compiler of a fixt number of great twentieth-century books seems very real indeed. As a matter of fact, no list of ten books covering a period of such fine productiveness as this could expect to meet anything like general approval. But there is inspiration in the survey incidental to such a task—and for each reader of THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK REVIEW there might be a stimulating satisfaction in choosing from this seemingly exhaustless treasure-house of contemporary letters his or her list of the ten representative books of the present century.

In the meantime, however, what shall be said of the books that blossom this spring? There is an answer in a "Who's Who of the Season's Leading Books," a "Springtime Dialog," between a certain lively young lady, called "Hazel Eyes," and a dramatic critic, who is endeavoring to write an article on the new publications, "pointing out tendencies, drawing conclusions, laying down rules." "But," objects Hazel Eyes:

"It must be nothing of the sort. What your readers want is knowledge of the spring publications. They don't care for *your* views on tendencies, conclusions, rules and marks. Their desire is to find out what is being published. So pack your three- and four-syllable words away with your winter overcoat and just give them the information. And you might start right now with me. *I'll* listen to you if nobody else does. Besides, I rather would like to know what books are available or about to be available. Are there a lot of them?"

She seated herself more securely on the desk, taking care that the dictionary was out of my reach. What could I do but sit back, fumbling among my notes, and give her the information she desired. It is impossible to refuse Hazel Eyes anything. I began rather weakly.

"I thought I'd start by pointing out that, as usual in the spring, the most important aspect of the book-lists is the fiction. There is a raft of it, and it touches all extremes. While much of it is good, it does not seem to strike that high peak of seriousness that was evident in the autumn."

"Of course not," broke in Hazel Eyes. "It is lighter because much of it is intended for summer reading."

"If you interrupt all the time," I retorted sulkily, "I won't go on. The fiction covers all schools and movements.

There are translations, and there is a deal of native work. By the way, how the native work *does* improve. It climbs higher and higher from year to year. The poetry s rather light this spring. Travel-books eem to have fallen off greatly. Drama, uveniles, and art are, of course, light. There are some sound volumes of biography and memoirs, a deal of essays and criticism, and a surprizing amount of religion and books pertaining to economics and finance."

"I've noticed how strong the religious rend appears to be in letters," remarked Hazel Eyes. "It even grows controversial t times. And there's Robert Keable's novels and Maud Royden has been here nd——"

"And I wish you would let me proceed," broke in, with, I trust, a sufficient amount of hauteur. It didn't seem to impress Hazel Eyes, however, for she merely giggled and threw my famous flat Dublin hat into the waste-basket.

"Now here are the books (fiction, first) which the publishers regard as the more mportant on their spring lists," I began. 'I must explain that some publishers' pring lists begin in January and February, so it is impossible not to note a fairly arge number of titles which have already been issued from the presses and are available in the book-stores. However, none f these books have been out for so very ong, and it is but right that they should be oted here.

"I see no reason why I should not direct your attention to certain English novels, irst of all. If we except a very few titles, think we must admit that the fiction rom across the Atlantic Ocean is the more nportant this spring. D. H. Lawrence, ow living at Taos, New Mexico, is represented by 'The Captain's Doll,' a collection of three tales. Gilbert Cannan's Annette and Bennett,' in which he follows p the career of several characters from his arly 'Around the Corner,' is shortly to be ssued. W. H. Hudson's 'Ralph Herne' vill come as a reminder of that great aturalist's lovely style. 'The Seven ges of Women,' by Compton Mackenzie, announced. Already out are 'Mystery t Geneva,' by Rose Macaulay, and 'The Holy Tree,' by Gerald O'Donovan. Shortly to come are 'Old For-Ever,' by Alfred Ollivant, and 'The Companions,' y W. B. Maxwell. 'Pilgrim's Rest,' y Francis Brett-Young; 'Desolate Splenour,' by Michael Sadleir, and 'Anthony ohn,' by Jerome K. Jerome, all sound appetizing. H. G. Wells's 'Men Like Gods' s said to employ, in part at least, this uthor's earlier romantic style. 'Peradventure,' by Robert Keable, has already ppeared. 'Children of Men,' by Eden Phillpotts; 'The Middle of the Road,' by Sir Philip Gibbs, and 'The Great Grandmother,' by George Birmingham, are all written by masters of sustained interest. Challenge,' by V. Sackville-West; 'Kai Lung's Golden Hours,' by Ernest Bramah, nd 'The Wedgwood Medallion,' all out, re entertaining books marked by distinction of style. Miss L. Oulton has completed Jane Austen's unfinished novel, The Watsons,' and Harold Brighouse is o be represented by 'The Wrong Shadow.'"

"And what are the Americans doing?" sked Hazel Eyes.

"Well," I replied, "you may secure a new complete thirty-five volume set of Mark Twain's works or you may dip into he first collected edition of Herman Melville's novels, now available in twelve volumes."

"I mean contemporaries," said Hazel Eyes.

A Handy Man around the House

Every husband thinks he is—
Every wife knows he isn't

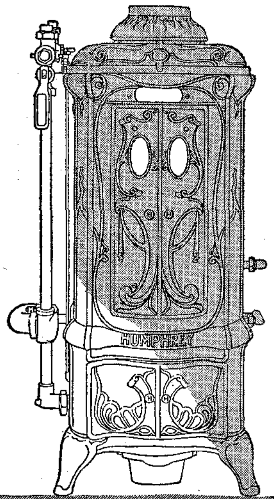
Every time "Old Handy Man" makes a botch of things—as he usually does—the woman suffers. That's why she heaves a grateful sigh of relief when someone comes along and permanently takes another job out of his helpless hands.

Years ago "Old Handy Man" assumed the job of keeping the home supplied with hot water. It was one of his most celebrated failures. Then he walked out and it became "anybody's job."

That's why women always listen eagerly when we tell them about

HUMPHREY
AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATERS

Time Payment Plan
Any Gas Company, Gas Appliance or Plumbing Dealer will gladly explain how you can buy a Humphrey Heater on convenient monthly payments.



At first it sounds like a beautiful dream—a dream, however, that quickly develops into a thoroughly substantial reality that means long years of satisfaction and enjoyment.

A Humphrey in your home means instantaneous hot water. In endless abundance. Without effort, annoyance, waiting or worrying. Hot water and plenty of it any hour of the day or night by the mere turning of a faucet anywhere in the house.

Buy a Humphrey and you provide yourself with the best hot water service in the world. And Humphrey service, you will find, costs *considerably less* than you have to pay for any other kind of water heating. We have 36 years of absolute proof.

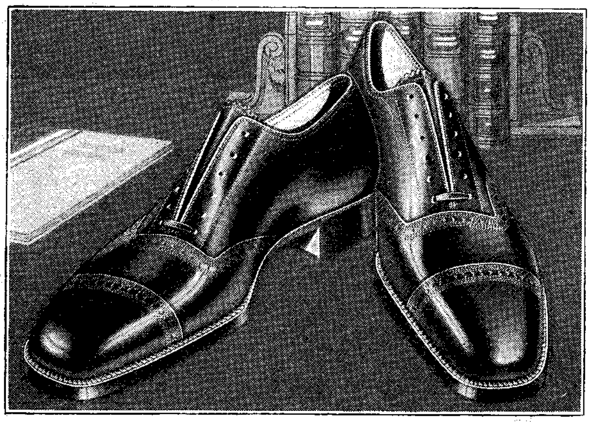
A copy of our booklet "Humphrey Hot Water Service" will be mailed to you on receipt of the attached coupon. Fill it out and mail today.

HUMPHREY COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Mich.
(Div. Ruud Mfg. Co.)
"BE SURE IT'S A HUMPHREY"

HUMPHREY COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Please send me a copy of your booklet, "Humphrey Hot Water Service," without obligation.

Name ____________________

Address ____________________



The FLORSHEIM SHOE

The Broadmoor—Style M-108

The Florsheim Shoe appeals to those with whom faultless dress is a constant requirement—who demand an unusual elegance that will endure through long periods of continuous service.

The Florsheim Shoe—Most Styles $10

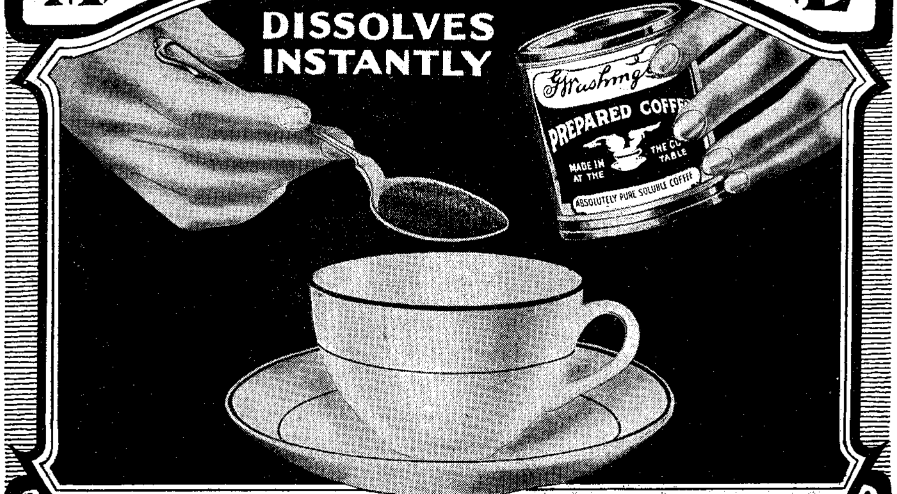
BOOKLET "STYLES OF THE TIMES" ON REQUEST

Look for Name in Shoe

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY

Manufacturers • CHICAGO

For the Man The Florsheim SHOE Who Cares


DISSOLVES INSTANTLY
G Washington's PREPARED COFFEE
MADE IN THE CUP AT THE TABLE
ABSOLUTELY PURE SOLUBLE COFFEE

MADE IN THE CUP AT THE TABLE

G Washington's Coffee

ORIGINATED BY MR. WASHINGTON IN 1909

NO COFFEE POT
BOILING
GROUNDS
WASTE

Send 10c for Special Trial Size
Recipe Booklet Free
G. WASHINGTON COFFEE REFINING CO.
522 Fifth Avenue New York

Delicious—Convenient—100% Pure Coffee

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

"There is 'Many Marriages,' by She
wood Anderson, and 'Faint Perfume,' b
Zona Gale, and 'Homely Lilla,' by Robe
Herrick, and 'The Fascinating Strang
and Other Stories,' by Booth Tarkingto
and 'Being Respectable,' by Grace H
Flandrau, and 'Black Oxen,' by Gertrud
Atherton——"

"Wait a minute," said Hazel Eye
"I thought you said the English fictio
was the more important?"

"It seems so to me," I replied. "Th
rest of the American fiction sounds, for th
most part, like good stories and not seriou
literary efforts. 'Capitol Hill,' by Harve
Fergusson, may be an exception, and s
too, may be 'Impromptu,' by Elliot Pau
I also offer you such titles (and I am afra
that I must simply enumerate them if I a
not to talk all day) as 'Tiger River,' b
Arthur O. Friel; 'Wanderer of the Wast
land,' by Zane Grey; 'Contraband,' b
Clarence Budington Kelland; 'Invisibl
Gods,' by Edith Franklin Wyatt; 'Esca
pade: An Autobiography,' by Evely
Scott; 'Tim Akerley,' by Theodore Robert
'Jessup,' by Newton Fuessle; 'Salome
the Tenements,' by Anzia Yezierska
'Poor Pinney,' by Marion Chapman; 'Ou
Little Girl,' by Robert Simon; 'Danger
by Ernest Poole; 'The Scudders,' by Irvin
Bacheller; 'The Church on the Avenue
by Helen R. Martin; 'Stella Dallas,' b
Olive Higgins Prouty; 'His Children
Children,' by Arthur Train; 'Conquistador
by Katherine Fullerton Gerould; 'Trodde
Gold,' by Howard Vincent O'Brien; 'Th
Pointed Tower,' by Vance Thompso
'The Public Square,' by Will Levingto
Comfort, and 'In the Tenth Moon,' b
Sidney Williams."

Hazel Eyes drew a long breath.

'There is assuredly variety there," sh
murmured. "I shall eagerly await Mr
Gerould's book and Olive Higgins Prouty
'Stella Dallas.'"

"I've heard that Mrs. Prouty's novel
very good," I replied. "But I am not do
with fiction yet. How would you like
hear a few titles that come to us in Englis
guise from foreign lands? There is 'Sul
mith,' by Alexander Kuprin (described as
novelization of 'The Song of Solomon'
'Dr. Heraclius Gloss,' a newly discover
novel by Guy de Maupassant; 'The Ge
tleman from San Francisco and Oth
Stories,' by Ivan Bunin; 'Victoria,' b
Knut Hamsun, a later work by th
Nobel Prize winner; 'The Bridal Wreath
by Sigrid Undset; 'Downstream,' b
Sigfrid Siwertz; 'Demian,' by Herma
Hesse; 'Selected Short Stories,' by P
Hallstrom; 'The Dancer of Shamakha,' b
Armen Ohanian; 'The Late Matthe
Pascal,' by Luigi Pirandello, the first fi
tional translation from this Italian's wor
I believe; 'The Last of the Vikings,' b
Johan Bojer; 'An Outlaw's Diary,' an
'Stonecrop,' both by Cecile Tormay; an
Tolstoy's 'War and Peace,' volume one, i
a new edition.

"Turning to biography and memoirs,"
went on, "I find a small but select gathe
ing of names. First of all, there is Geor
Brandes's two-volume 'J. Wolfgang Goethe
described as a great work. Then there
Ambroise Vollard's 'Paul Cezanne.' Th
Letters of Lord and Lady Wolseley' shoul
contain a deal of important matter, an
lovers of Dr. Samuel Johnson's age shoul
find much to delight them in 'The Faring
ton Diary,' edited by James Greig. Josep

Farington, you know, was a power in the art world of the eighteenth century and an intimate of Gainsborough, Reynolds and such figures. 'Barnum,' by M. R. Werner, is a biography of the famous showman, and 'Edward Loomis Davenport,' by Edwin F. Edgett, is the life of a famous American actor. 'The Days of a Man' is David Starr Jordan's autobiography. It comes in two volumes. 'Memories of a Shipwrecked World,' by Countess Kleinmichel, tells about the great European whirlpool and centers in Russia. 'Leon Bakst, His Life and Art' should, perhaps, be considered under art because of the fine illustrations to the book. 'The Nineteen Hundreds,' by Horace Wyndham, brings us violently against the fact that time is moving. It wasn't so long ago that writers were describing the 1890's. 'I Can Remember Robert Louis Stevenson,' edited by Rosaline Masson, is a compilation of reminiscences of dozens of people who came into contact with the author of 'Treasure Island.' 'The Bloom of Life,' by Anatole France, is a continuation of that French writer's memories done in the semi-fictional style that is handled so delightfully by this writer. 'Damaged Souls,' by Gamaliel Bradford, is a series of essays about such figures as Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold. 'A Life of William Shakespeare,' by Joseph Quincy Adams, incorporates all the new discoveries. 'A Man from Maine,' is Edward Bok's life of Cyrus Curtis. 'People in Politics' contains the memoirs of Solomon Bulkley Griffin, for many years editor of the Springfield *Republican*. 'Henry Ford: An Interpretation,' by Samuel S. Marquis, and 'The Life of Sir Ernest Shackleton,' by Hugh Robert Mill, explain themselves. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson may now be procured in the ten-volume Temple Bar edition, beautifully printed. Two new Roosevelt books are announced, viz., 'The Ideals of Theodore Roosevelt,' by Edward H. Cotton, and 'The Story of Theodore Roosevelt,' by J. Walker McSpadden. 'The Life and Confessions of a Psychologist,' by G. Stanley Hall, sounds interesting. 'Tennyson, A Modern Portrait,' by Hugh I'Anson Fausset, and 'Robert Browning: The Poet and the Man, 1833–1846,' by Frances M. Sim, should contain matter of importance. America of Yesterday, as Reflected in the Journal of John Davis Long,' by Lawrence S. Mayo, digests and coordinates a deal of historical matter.

"And now I shall follow immediately with a few books of history. 'As We See It' is René Viviani's explanation of the French attitude toward the European embroglio. 'The Mirrors of Moscow' is Louise Bryant's impressions of the men and women who are shaping Bolshevik Russia. 'The United States,' by W. H. Hudson (not the late naturalist), and Irwin S. Guernsey; 'The Planters of Colonial Virginia,' by Thomas J. Wertenbaker; 'Argonauts of '49,' by Octavus Thorndike Howe; 'Industrial America in the World War,' by Grosvenor B. Clarkson; 'From McKinley to Harding,' by H. H. Kohlsaat; 'Three Centuries of American Democracy,' by William MacDonald; and 'Rainbow Bright,' by Lawrence O. Stewart (a story of the 42nd Division in France), are all contributions to American History. The Evolution and Progress of Mankind,' by Hermann Klaatsch; 'The Long Journey: Fire and Ice,' by Johannes V. Jensen, and 'The Racial History of Man,' by Roland B. Dixon, are all studies of the progress of human beings toward civilization. 'Louis Napoleon and the Recovery of France, 1848–1856,' by Rev. F. A. Simpson, and

Ideal Junior cuts a swath 22 inches wide. Capacity from 3 to 4 acres a day.

Ideal 30" mower cuts a 30 inch swath and mows from 6 to 7 acres a day.

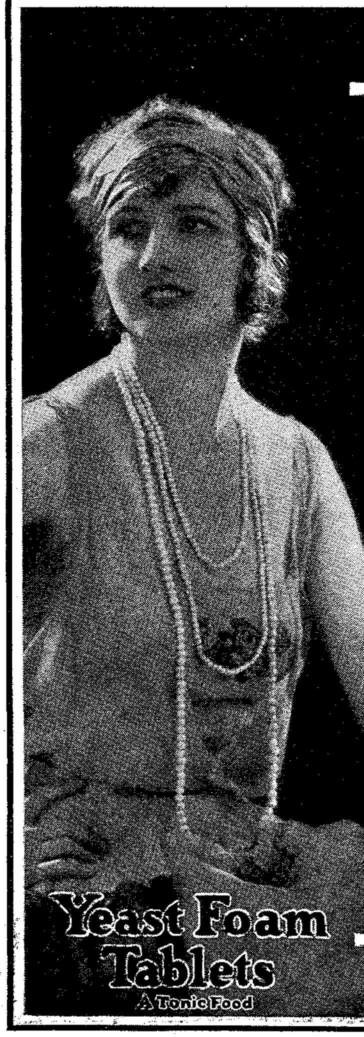
EVEN on grounds of an acre or less, Ideal Power Mowers quickly pay for themselves. The fact that they cut and roll such lawns in little more than an hour enables owners to save many dollars in labor each season.

Your caretaker or an unskilled laborer can do perfect work with an Ideal. The mechanism is simple and fool-proof. No high-wage help is required.

Write for our interesting literature on the cost of lawn care.

Ideal Power Lawn Mower Company
R. E. Olds, Chairman
420 Kalamazoo Street, Lansing, Michigan
New York, 13-19 Hudson St. Chicago, 11 East Harrison St.
Dealers in all Principal Cities (34)

IDEAL
Power Lawn Mowers



The first requisite of beauty

Hair, eyes, mouth? No! Beauty's first requirement has always been clear, firm skin and a lovely *natural* complexion.

Don't endure skin disorders and blemishes, then, since it is often so easy to get rid of them.

Eat Yeast Foam Tablets as thousands are now doing; they reach the real seat of the trouble and correct digestive disorders which, when neglected, may be the sole cause of lowered vitality and skin eruptions.

These tablets are a pure, wholesome, tonic food and are recommended for lack of appetite, indigestion, failing strength and energy, pimples and boils.

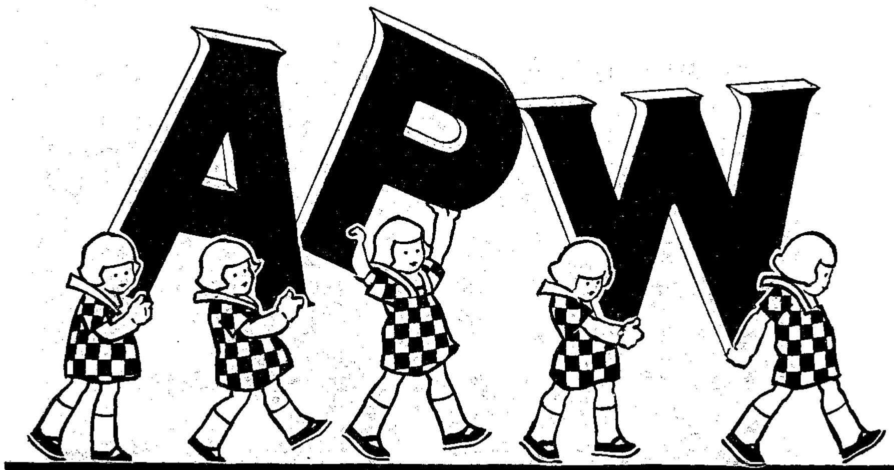
Made of whole, selected yeast; they keep, are easy to take and don't cause gas. Made by the makers of the famous baking yeasts, Yeast Foam and Magic Yeast.

SEND FOR LARGE FREE SAMPLE—

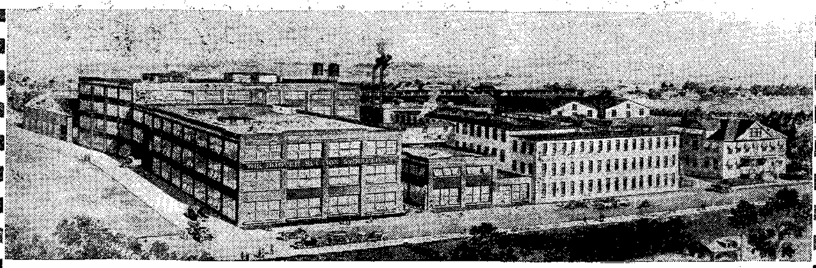
Name ____________________

Address ____________________

Mail coupon to Northwestern Yeast Company
1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago
L. D. 4-7



ONLIWON QUALITY TOILET PAPER PRODUCTS



The Hoover Suction Sweeper Company—Onliwon Equipped

Onliwon Paper Towels
Put a Triple Check on Waste

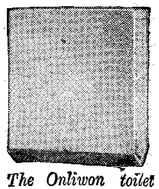
Onliwon Paper Towels are today found in a large percentage of all the great public buildings, factories, hospitals, and schools throughout the country, because with their wonderfully soft, yet strong texture, they do the work of drying the hands and face quickly and pleasantly.

Moreover, they are a big help in solving one of the greatest problems of the management of these institutions—unnecessary waste.

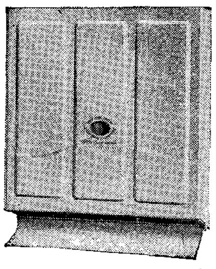
They possess three unique features, each of which does its part towards discouraging waste, yet without causing any inconvenience or discomfort to the user.

Furthermore, it is a distinct satisfaction both to the management and user to know that Onliwon Towels are made in the great A. P. W. mills—the finest in the industry, under the strictest sanitary conditions and by a company which has so conducted its business as to maintain a position of unquestioned leadership in its field for over fifty years.

Folder and samples proving Onliwon's Triple Check on Waste will be mailed on request.



The Onliwon toilet paper cabinet, white metal or white porcelain finish — serves two interfolded sheets at a time.



Onliwon towel cabinet, white metal or white porcelain finish, serves only one folded towel at at a time.

A. P. W. PAPER COMPANY
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Onliwon Paper Towels and these brands of toilet papers: A. P. W. Satin Tissue; Cross Cut; Fort Orange; Pure White; Bob White and Onliwon.

BY INVITATION MEMBER OF
NEW YORK U.S.A.

Onliwon

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

'A History of Rome,' by Tenney Frank, are explained by their titles. 'Naval Operations, volume three,' by Sir Julian S. Corbett, is a continuation of this writer's history of naval warfare in the recent war. 'G. Q. G.,' by Jean de Pierrefeu, is written by the man who created the French official communiqués during the war. The initials stand for the French General Headquarters. 'The Life and Times of Akhnaton,' by Arthur Weigall, is about a famous Egyptian King and heretic. It ought to be popular now that King Tut is so much in the public eye. 'The World Crisis' is Winston Churchill's explanation of the causes leading up to the World War. 'The Social Revolution in Mexico,' by Edward Alsworth Ross, explains itself."

"And now let's go to poetry, drama and essays," suggested Hazel Eyes.

"Before doing that we had better briefly examine the travel books," I replied. "They have fallen off greatly in number but even at that there are a number of interesting titles. 'Peaks of Shala,' by Rose Wilder Lane, is about Albania. 'Head Hunters of the Amazon,' by F. W. Up de Graff, sounds blood-curdling enough, and so, too, does 'On the Gorilla Trail,' by Mary Hastings Bradley."

"She's the woman who took her little girl into Africa," interrupted Hazel Eyes.

"She is," I agreed. "And what a romantic title is 'By Camel and Car to the Peacock Throne,' by E. Alexander Powell. 'A Beachcomber in the Orient,' by Harry L Foster, sounds intriguing, too. 'Memories of Travel,' by James Bryce, should contain some important matter, and 'Old Indian Trails,' by Walter McClintock, should be full of colorful material. 'In the Wake of the Buccaneers,' by A. Hyatt Verrill, takes us, of course, to the sunny Caribbees. 'Ambling Through Acadia,' by Charles Hanson Towne, affords that author opportunity to describe Evangeline's country. 'Casual Wanderings in Ecuador,' by Blair Niles, sounds good. The author, by the way, is a woman. 'L'Isle Percée, the Final of the St. Lawrence,' by John M. Clarke takes its readers to the North."

"And now for poetry," said Hazel Eyes who possesses certain tastes for belles lettres.

"The poetry is small in bulk, but it possesses one or two unique features," I replied. "For instance, Mrs. Lang has edited 'The Poetical Works of Andrew Lang,' in two editions, one of four volumes and the other of two volumes. Then there is Edwin Arlington Robinson's long poem, 'Roman Bartholow.' 'A Book of Danish Verse,' by S. Foster Damon and Robert S. Hillyer, is an anthology, and 'John Marr and Other Poems' is a collection of Herman Melville's work in rime. 'Roast Leviathan' is the first book of serious verse Louis Untermeyer has published in some time, and 'Maine Coast,' by Wilbert Snow, will introduce a new regional poet. 'The Ballad of St. Barbara and Other Poems,' by Gilbert K. Chesterton, is that author's first book of poems in years. 'Georgian Poetry, volume five,' is an anthology of the younger English group. 'Selected Poems' by John Masefield, is scheduled to appear, and announcement is made that the poems of Alice Meynell are to be published complete in a single volume. 'Black Armour,' by Elinor Wylie, will be the second volume from one of our leading women-poets, and George Sterling, the California writer, is to be represented by 'Selected Poems.' Other books on the spring lists are 'Windows of Gold,' by Edwin Leibfreed; 'Trail o' Spring,' by Eugene Konecky; 'Under the Tree,' by Elizabeth Madox Roberts; 'Going to the Sun,' by Vachel Lindsay, and 'Realms We Fashion,' by Frances Barber.

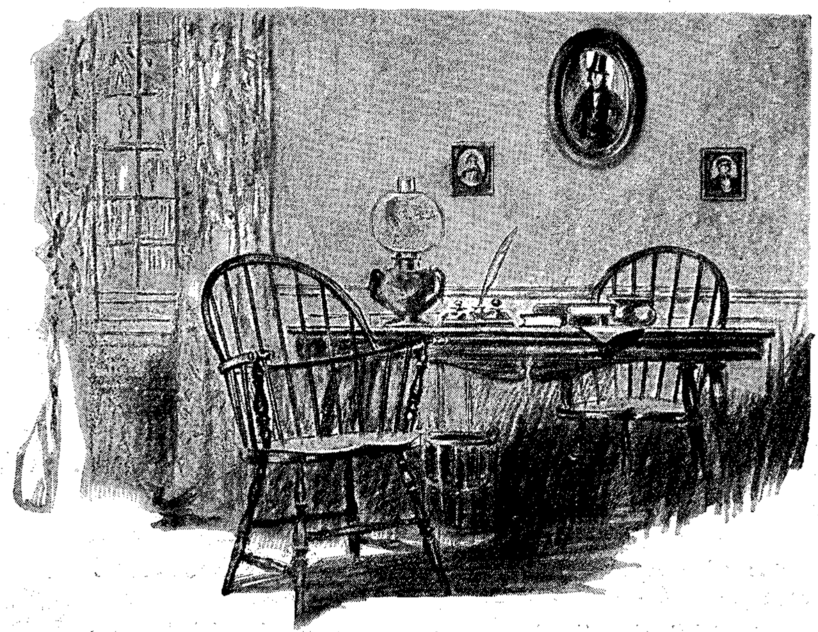
"There are five volumes of art interest that I would like to mention here. 'Renaissance Art' is volume three of Elie Faure's excellent undertaking, 'The History of Art.' H. B. Cotterill has also engaged in 'A History of Art,' and volume one, about to be issued, brings it down to the age of Raphael. 'History of Italian Painting in the Renaissance,' comes from the pen of Frank Jewett Mather, Jr. 'The Significance of the Fine Arts' is a compilation by a large number of art authorities. 'The Future of Paintings is Willard Huntington Wright's contribution to this group."

"And now for drama," exclaimed Hazel Eyes.

"Drama? Of course there is 'The Moscow Art Theater Plays,' translated by Jenny Covan and edited by Oliver Sayler. Tolstoy's dramas are to be obtained in a one-volume edition, the result of the labors of Nathan Haskell Dole. The Theater Guild Library has been instituted, and the first three plays to be published will be Capek's 'R. U. R.,' Elmer Rice's 'The Adding Machine' and Ernst Toller's 'The Mass-Men.' The plays of G. Martinez Sierra will be issued in two volumes. William Even Schultz is responsible for a history and study of 'Gay's Beggar's Opera.' 'The Vegetable, or From President to Postman' is the work of F. Scott Fitzgerald. Two other plays to be issued are 'Red Bird,' by William Ellery Leonard, and 'Dr. Johnson,' by A. Edward Newton. Percival Wilde is to be represented by 'The Craftsmanship of the One-Act Play.'"

"Next, I suppose, come essays," remarked Hazel Eyes.

"They do," I responded; "essays and criticism. There are some pleasing titles, too. How about 'Studies in Classical American Literature,' by D. H. Lawrence, for instance? Or 'Creative Spirits of the Nineteenth Century,' by George Brandes? Or 'Books and Authors,' by Robert Lynd? And in a lighter vein I refer you to 'The Power of Sympathy,' by Christopher Morley; 'Books in Black and Red,' by Edmund Lester Pearson, and 'Sketches from a Library Window,' by Basil Anderton. 'These United States' is a compilation of interesting facts regarding 27 of our States by as many writers, and the rest of the States, I understand, will appear next fall in a second volume. 'The Literary Discipline' is a series of five essays by Prof. John Erskine, and 'The Apple Tree Table and Other Sketches' is a collection of magazine papers by Herman Melville. 'The Influence of Milton,' by Raymond D. Havens, and 'The Principles of English Versification' both sound learned. 'Countries of the Mind' is a collection of critical papers by John Middleton Murry and 'A Hind in Richmond Park' is the book W. H. Hudson was completing just before his death. 'The Interpreters' is by the Irish writer, A. E., who is, as you know, George Russell. 'The Doctor Looks at Literature' is a collection of literary psychoanalyses by Dr. Joseph Collins. 'The Dance of Life' is by Havelock Ellis and 'The Genius of America' is a new series of critical articles by Prof. Stuart P. Sherman. 'Landmarks in French Literature' is a reissue of one of



Where the Presidents bought their hats

THESE two brown Windsor chairs in the hat store of Charles Knox saw "distinguished service" for fifty years. It was here President Lincoln sat, and General Grant.

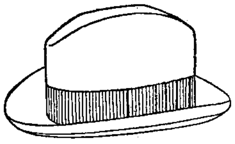
And in the fifty years that followed, every American President, and many other leaders in our nation's life, made use of these chairs when they bought their Knox Hats.

But not one of the Presidents who have worn Knox Hats received better style or more courteous service than you will receive in any shop where Knox Hats are sold today, from San Francisco to New York.

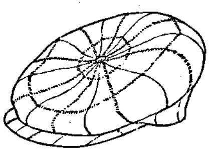
In leading stores throughout the country wherever the Knox Coat of Arms is displayed, you are assured of style, quality and courteous attention.

NEW YORK
Fifth Ave. at 40th St.

SAN FRANCISCO
51 Grant Avenue



The intangible something that gives the Knox Fifth Avenue Soft Hat its character in its combination of unmatched style and perfect workmanship. $7.



On the most famous golf courses of America you see Knox Caps on the heads of men who are as precise about correct dress as they are about correct form. $2.50 to $5.00.

KNOX HATS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

REGISTERED MOVEO ET PROFICIO KNOX NEW YORK

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield Missouri

A typical Tarvia Road. 77th South Street, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Was Winter the Waterloo of Your Roads?

HAS the Spring thaw turned the highways of your community into hub-deep bogs of mud—shut you off from town and neighbors?

Think what it would mean if you had Tarvia roads like the one pictured here. Winter's frosts, Spring's thaws, and Summer's suns have no effect on them.

For Tarvia roads are absolutely water-proof and frost-proof—firm, smooth, mudless and dustless every month in the year. Moreover their granular surface prevents skidding. Properly constructed and properly maintained Tarvia Roads are smooth but not "slick!"

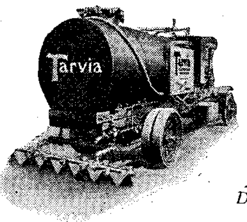
Your community—any community in fact—can afford these modern highways. Their first cost is comparatively low. Over a period of years Tarvia Roads prove so economical that the saving in maintenance makes it possible to greatly increase the mileage of good roads in your community.

In many cases, by the addition of a Tarvia top, old macadam or gravel roads may be converted easily and economically into fine modern, traffic-proof highways.

There is a grade of Tarvia for every road purpose—new construction, repairs and maintenance.

Illustrated booklets describing the various grades and uses of Tarvia will be sent free on request.

Tarvia
For Road Construction Repair and Maintenance



Tarvia Auto-truck Distributor

New York
St. Louis
Detroit
Minneapolis
Bangor
Richmond

Chicago
Cleveland
New Orleans
Dallas
Youngstown
Baltimore

The Barrett Company

Philadelphia
Cincinnati
Birmingham
Salt Lake City
Toledo
Omaha

Boston
Pittsburgh
Kansas City
Atlanta
Columbus
Houston
Denver

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Lytton Strachey's earlier books. 'Random Studies in the Romantic Chaos,' by F. A. Waterhouse, sounds titillating. 'De Senectute' is the posthumous work of Frederic Harrison.

"There aren't any juveniles in the spring," remarked Hazel Eyes, after exhausting the above list.

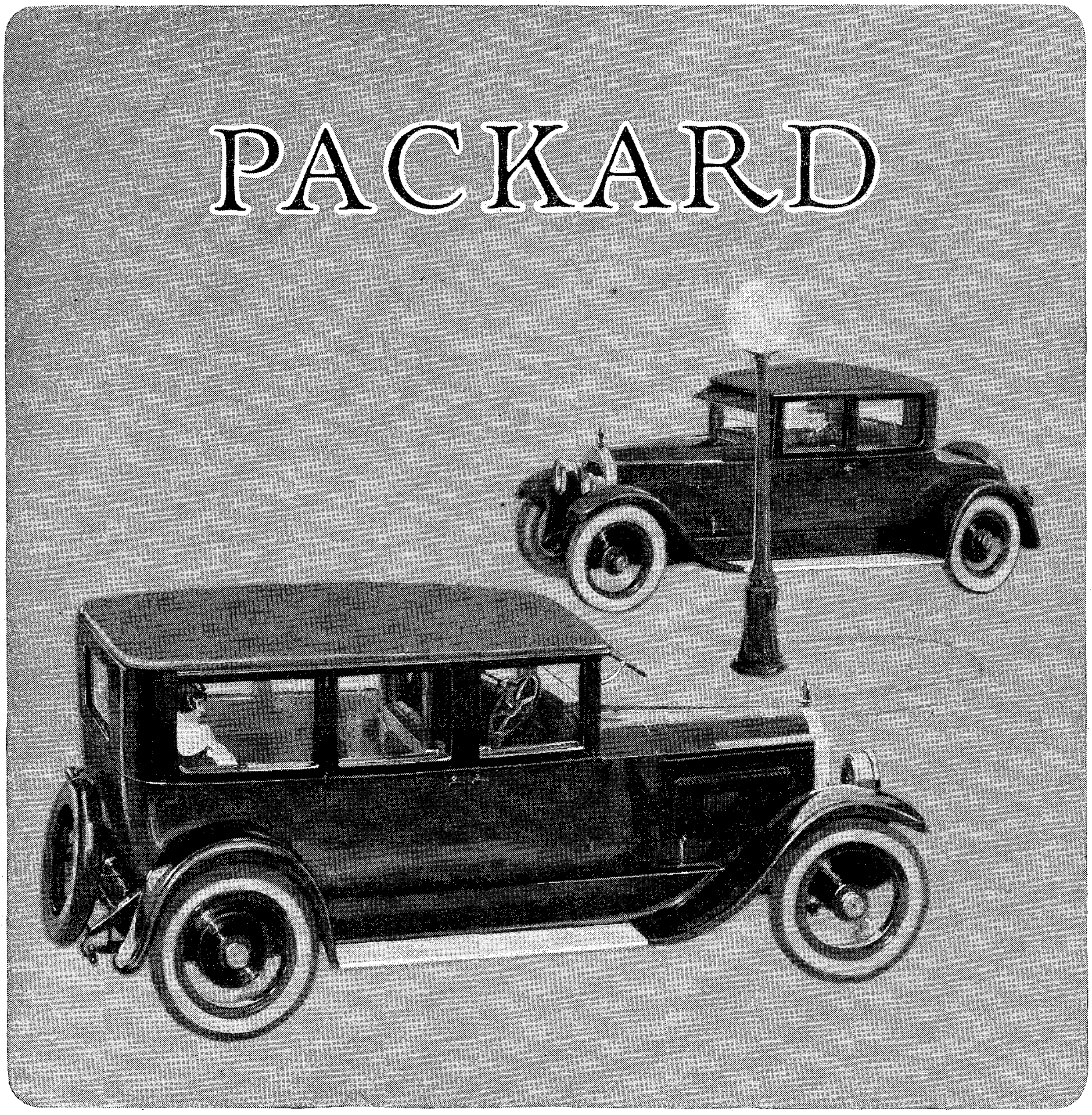
"Of course, there are," I retorted, and flung at her these titles. "There's 'Real Games for Real Kids,' by Emmett D. Angell; 'The Burgess Flower Book for Children,' by Thornton W. Burgess; 'A Child's Day,' by Walter de la Mare; 'Baseball Joe Saving the League,' by Lester Chadwick; 'Ruth Fielding Treasure Hunting,' by Alice B. Emerson; 'Home-Made Games,' By A. Neely Hall; 'The Sahara Hunters,' by Dr. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, and 'The Boy Astronomers,' by A. Frederick Collins."

"What comes next?" asked Hazel Eyes, who was gazing impatiently out the window at the sunshine that flooded the street.

"There are a number of religious books that I would like to mention," I replied. "As I have intimated before, there appears to be a steadily increasing number of these books. 'The Coming Forth by Day' is a partial presentation of the Egyptian Book of the Dead, by Robert S. Hillyer. 'Our Ambiguous Life' is by Rev. John A. Hutton, and 'The Spiritual Messages of the Miracles' is by Rev. George Hubbard. 'Evolution and Christian Faith' handles an important topic. It is by H. H. Lane. Giovanni Papini's 'Life of Christ' should be mentioned, of course, and so, too, should Henry D. Sedgwick's 'Pro Vita Monastica.' Then there is 'Man and the Attainment of Immortality,' by James Y. Simpson; 'The Riverside New Testament,' translated from the Greek by Rev. William G. Ballantine; 'Origin and Evolution of Religion,' by E. Washburn Hopkins; 'Revealing Light,' by Sidney M. Berry; 'The Armour of Youth,' by Walter Russell Bowie; 'Preaching by Laymen,' by Ozora S. Davis; 'The Returning Tide of Faith,' by Neville S. Talbot; 'Life and Teachings of Jesus, the Christ,' by Rev. Arthur C. Headlam; 'The Idea of Immortality,' by A. Seth Pringle-Pattison; 'When You Enlist,' by Margaret Slattery; 'The Evolution of the Country Community,' by Warren H. Wilson; and 'The Use of the Old Testament in the Light of Modern Knowledge,' by Prof. John E. McFayden."

Hazel Eyes continued to observe the sunshine, but I was so near the end of my long discourse that I refused to stop.

"There are a number of books relating to various aspects of economics and finance that are due to appear or have just been published," I announced to the air in general. "And here they are. 'Whither France? Whither Europe?' is by Joseph Caillaux. It gives that Frenchman's idea of modern conditions. 'Capital's Duty to the Wage Earner' is the important problem discust by John Calder. 'Monetary Reconstruction' is by R. G. Hawtrey, and 'Public Opinion in War and Peace' is by Abbott Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University. Then, enumerating briefly, there are 'The Reds Bring Reaction,' by William James Ghent; 'Theory of Social Economy,' by Gustav Cassel; 'The Decay of Capitalist Civilization,' by Sidney and Beatrice Webb; 'England After War,' by C. F. G. Masterman; 'Money and the Exchanges,' by J. M. Keynes; 'The Coming

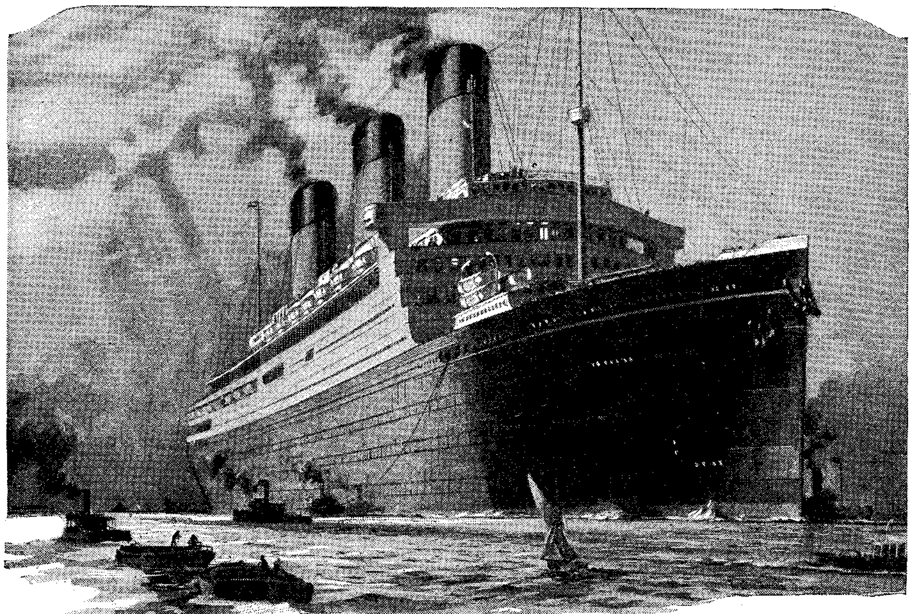


The heaviest production in twenty-three years of Packard history falls far short of meeting the steadily growing national demand for the Single-Six.

This is due, no doubt, in the first instance, to public confidence in the soundness of Packard engineering and manufacturing — greatly stimulated, however, by the record the Single-Six is establishing everywhere for really remarkable economy of operation.

Touring Car, Five-Passenger, $2485
at Detroit

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"



MAJESTIC
World's Largest Ship

To the Gateways of Europe

THESE gateways are opened to you by the ships of our famous Lines: White Star, Red Star, American, White Star-Dominion, Leyland and Atlantic Transport.

One of our ships sails for each of these destinations every week. Our fleets include the world's largest ship, *Majestic*, holder of the record to Continental Europe, the palatial, new *Belgenland*, the *Olympic* and *Homeric;* the famous Big Four—*Adriatic, Baltic, Celtic* and *Cedric*—and the new *Pittsburgh, Doric* and *Regina,* with a number of other delightful cabin steamers.

Departures from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Montreal.

Sailing Days: Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR ENGLAND:
Plymouth Liverpool
Southampton London

◆ ◆ ◆

FOR FRANCE:
Cherbourg
Special boat trains to Paris

◆ ◆ ◆

FOR BELGIUM,
HOLLAND and other
Continental Countries:
Antwerp

◆ ◆ ◆

FOR GERMANY,
POLAND and RUSSIA:
Bremen Hamburg
Danzig

◆ ◆ ◆

SCANDINAVIAN
COUNTRIES:
Southampton
Hamburg Bremen

◆ ◆ ◆

FOR IRELAND:
Cobh (Queenstown)

No matter what your requirements, we can meet them.
Inquire for details.

WHITE STAR LINE
AMERICAN LINE **RED STAR LINE**
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
No. 1 Broadway, New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Renaissance,' by a group of writers; 'If Britain Is to Live,' by Norman Angell; 'The Economic Pinch,' by Hon. C. A. Lindbergh; 'The American Live-Stock and Meat Industry,' by Rudolf A. Clemen; 'Building Your Own Business,' by A. C. Burnham; 'Controlling the Finances of a Business,' by J. O. McKinsey and S. P. Meech; 'Banking under the Federal Reserve System,' by H. Parker Willis; 'International Exchange,' by Thomas York; 'Letters from a Business Woman to Her Daughter,' by Zora Putnam Wilkins; 'Industrial Democracy,' by Glenn E. Plumb and W. G. Roylance, and 'The Constitution of Canada,' by W. P. M. Kennedy.

"Now, here," I said, lifting a sheet of paper, "are a few volumes jotted down which did not seem to fit into any classification. Consequently they go into that all-embracing section known as miscellaneous. 'Adventuring in New York,' by George J. Frederick, is a new type of guidebook. 'Eating without Fear' is by F. Scotson Clark, and 'The Fun of Knowing Folks' is by Fred C. Kelly. 'Dame Curtsey's Book of Beauty Talks' explains itself. You will never need it. Mark Twain's speeches are now to be obtained in a single volume. 'Wallpaper, Its History, Design and Use,' is by Phyllis Ackermann. 'What's Wrong with Our Girls?' is discust by Beatrice G. Forbes-Robertson Hale. 'A Mother's Letters to a Schoolmaster' is an anonymous effort introduced by James Harvey Robinson. 'Chemistry for Beginners,' by Marvin Dana, explains itself, and so does 'Fortune Telling and Character Reading,' by Gabrielle Rosiere. Other books that should be noted are 'Highways and Highway Transportation,' by George R. Chatburn; 'Man and Culture,' by Clark Wissler; 'Printing Types, Their History, Forms, and Use,' by Daniel Berkeley; 'A Study in American Intelligence,' by Carl Brigham; 'The Meaning of Relativity,' by Prof. Albert Einstein; 'A Handbook of Cookery for a Small House,' by Jessie Conrad, with an introduction by her famous husband, Joseph Conrad; 'Wild Animal Homesteads,' by Enos A. Mills; 'The Cheyenne Indians,' by George Bird Grinnell; and 'Dreads and Besetting Fears,' by Tom A. Williams."

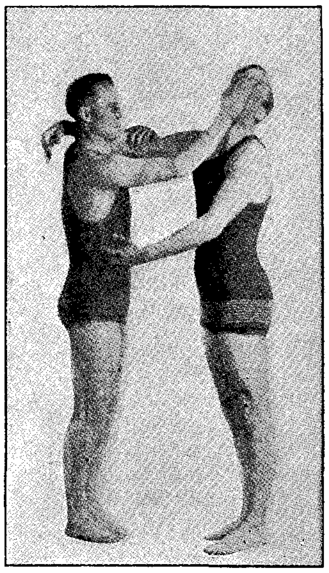
I paused for breath, but there came no word from Hazel Eyes. Doggedly I continued.

"And for a last paragraph of miscellaneous matter I offer you 'Problems of Modern Science,' edited by Arthur Dendy; 'Redeeming Old Homes,' by Amelia Leavitt Hill; 'Rider's Guide to New York'; 'After Death,' by Camille Flammarion; 'Teeth, Diet and Health,' by Kurt H. Thoma; 'Parents' Manual,' in two volumes, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann; four new volumes in 'Our Debt to Greece and Rome' series, namely—'Mathematics,' by David Eugene Smith; 'Colonial Lighting,' by Arthur H. Hayward; 'Sidelights on Negro Soldiers,' by Charles H. Williams; 'Health and Self-Mastery,' by William J. Fielding; 'Success Inevitable, or the Psychology of Success,' by J. W. Norwood; 'Practical Radio,' by Henry Smith Williams, and 'Etiquette for Everybody,' by Laura Thornborough. There! That's a complete list of all the books that I intend to mention in my spring list."

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

HOW TO SAVE A DROWNING PERSON

THE drowning man, who proverbially grasps at a straw, is even readier to grasp at his would-be rescuer; and then there is danger that there may be a double tragedy instead of a single one. If the rescuer is careful and well-trained, however, says Gerald Barnes, who has been a swimming instructor in several universities, there is no need for any tragedy at all. The swimming season approaches, and Mr. Barnes is the author of an anticipatory book, "Swimming and Diving" (Scribner's). In a chapter on life-saving he presents some pointers that swimmers may find useful in rescuing drowning persons. To begin with, he describes several of the "carries" that may be used:



Cuts from "Swimming and Diving" (Scribner's).

FIGURE 17.

Breaking the Front Strangle.

THE HEAD CARRY

Approach from behind and place the palms of your hands along the victim's jawbones, from ear to chin, taking care not to strangle him. Get his body horizontal, either by pushing his back up with your foot, or by a few rapid strokes. Swim on the back, holding his head well above the surface and at arm's length. This is a good carry for a struggling victim.

Common Faults

Getting the grip too low; i. e., across the windpipe.

Failure to get the victim's body horizontal and get under way. If he is heavy in the water, it may be necessary to let your own head go under until you get him started.

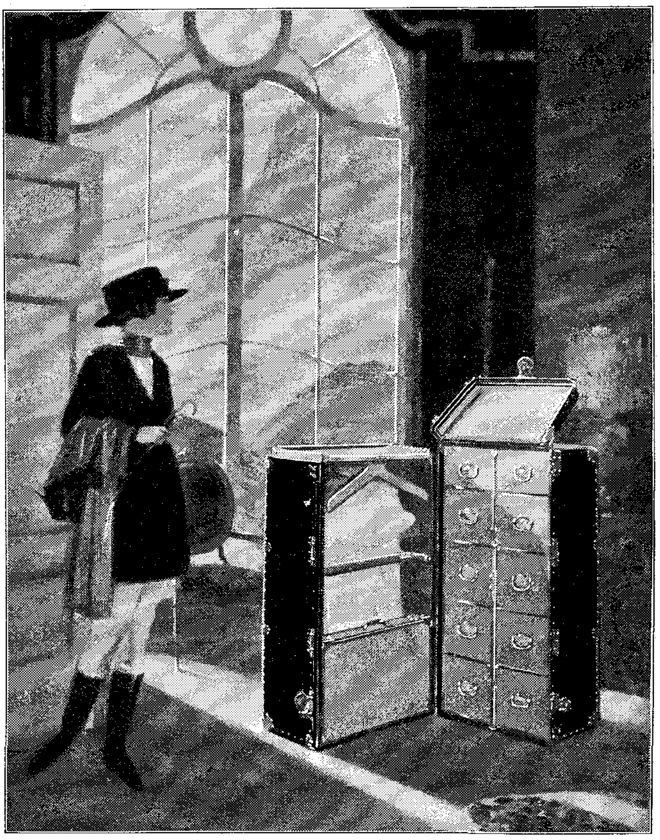
Bending the arms, thus getting the body in the way of your kick.

THE CROSS-CHEST CARRY

Approach from behind and throw upper arm over the victim's shoulder so your fingers can hold his opposite armpit. Swim on the side, holding him well up

HARTMANN
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Cushion Top
WARDROBE TRUNKS

THE WORLD-WIDE RECOGNITION OF THIS NAME AND THIS MARK PROVES THAT APPRECIATION OF QUALITY IS UNIVERSAL



"NO TRUNK LIKE A WARDROBE—NO WARDROBE LIKE A HARTMANN"

THE finest material in the world—the most skilled craftsmen in the world are not sufficient to make a wardrobe trunk that will completely satisfy the traveler's needs. To these factors must be added an experience that comes only to a great organization devoted for years to one single aim.

Hartmann betterments individualize Hartmann Cushion Top Wardrobes. Special locks and metal reinforcements of exclusive Hartmann design not only add to the durability but emphasize this individuality of Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks. Furthermore, an experience of forty-six years has evolved specialized methods that mean the utmost in value. Hartmann Gibraltarized and Castle-Grande Wardrobe Trunks range in price from $35 to $250.

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY, *Racine, Wisconsin*

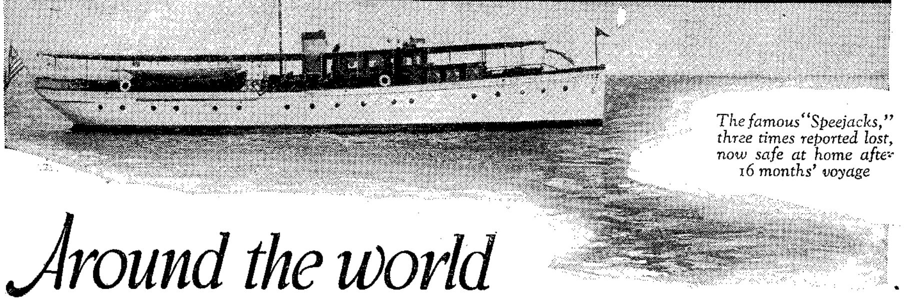
M. LANGMUIR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, LICENSED CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS
J. B. BROOKS & CO., LTD., GREAT CHARLES ST., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.
LICENSED DISTRIBUTORS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Copyright 1923, by Hartmann Trunk Company

HARTMANN

BE SURE THE HARTMANN RED ✕ IS ON THE TRUNK YOU BUY

Mrs. Gowen, in owner's cabin, writing up the log of the cruise on her Remington Portable



The famous "Speejacks," three times reported lost, now safe at home after 16 months' voyage

Around the world with the "Speejacks"

THE 35,000-mile cruise of this little 98-foot motor yacht was a thrilling exploit, replete with courage, daring, hardship and adventure.

Lonely tropical islands of the South Seas, off the routes of trade—the East Indies, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean—the empty miles of the Atlantic, were covered by Commodore Gowen and his wife in a wonderful voyage of more than a year.

The log of this amazing cruise was written, from start to finish, by Mrs. Gowen, on a

Remington Portable Typewriter

Here is Mrs. Gowen's own story of how this sturdy machine performed:

"One of the most useful necessities of our equipment for the 'Speejacks' was the Remington Portable Typewriter we purchased before leaving America. It stood the inclement weather, the torrid heat of the tropics and the frequent douchings of salt water without loss of efficiency.

"I don't suppose that any typewriter in existence ever had harder wear or went through a more stormy period than did this typewriter.

"It is in as good condition today as the day we bought it. I am still using my Remington with a great appreciation of its endurance and efficiency."

The Remington Portable has the Standard four-row Keyboard. Fits in a case only four inches high. For sale by over 2500 dealers and Remington Branches everywhere. Write to us for "Your Ever Handy Helper." Address Dept. 62.

Easy payment terms if desired

Remington Typewriter Company
374 Broadway, New York

A good typewriter deserves a good ribbon. Use Paragon Ribbons on Remington Portable Typewriters. Made and sold by us.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

on your hip, and parallel to your own body.

Common Faults

Getting the hold under the near arm, or putting your hand over his shoulder instead of in his armpit.

Failure to hold him high on your hip and parallel to yourself.

THE TWO-POINT CARRY

Assume a position facing your victim, seize his left elbow or forearm with your left hand, pull his arm over your shoulder and insert your left elbow in the small of his back (vice versa if you swim on your left side). Swim forward on your belly, pushing him backward on his back. This is a comparatively difficult carry and should never be used on a victim who is the least inclined to struggle. It is chiefly useful in supporting a quiet or unconscious person, particularly if he wears heavy shoes that have a tendency to drag him down to the vertical.

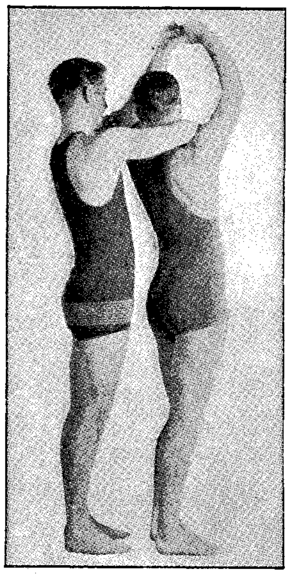


FIGURE 18.
Breaking the Back Strangle.

Common Faults

Getting his arm too high on your shoulder and forcing your own head under. Try gripping below instead of above elbow.

Failure to get your elbow low enough and far enough under his back to keep his feet up.

THE TIRED SWIMMER'S CARRY

Never attempt this unless the victim is perfectly calm and unafraid of the water, as it gives him an excellent chance for a front strangle. Let him tread water until you approach him from the front, using the breast stroke. Tell him to put his hands on your shoulders, elbows straight; put his head back, arch his back, straddle your waist with his legs, relax.

Common Faults (Usually the Victim's)

Pushing down on your partner's shoulders instead of letting the water support you.

Failure to arch the back, raise the chest, and put the head back; this fault makes progress much more difficult.

THE HAIR CARRY

This is perhaps the easiest carry, proided the victim is neither ructuous or bald. pproach from the rear and slip one hand p the back of the victim's head, getting handful of hair at the crown. Swim on e side, towing him at arm's length. A ndful of clothes at the back of his neck ill do as well.

Common Faults

Holding the hair over the forehead inead of at the crown.

Pulling the victim so close as to hinder our kick.

HE FIREMAN'S CARRY, WAIST-DEEP IN WATER

Float the victim on his back by supportg him with the left hand. Reach across s body and grasp his left wrist with your ght hand. Slip your left hand down under s thighs, squat until your head is suberged, and swing him up on your left oulder. Put his left hand between his vn legs and grasp it with your left (Fig.). Should the victim be a woman with skirt, her wrist may be similarly held itside of her left knee. This method orks on either side.

AKING VICTIM FROM THE WATER

Get hold of one of the victim's hands and ace it over the edge of the pool or float. ut your near hand on top of his hand and mb out in the ordinary way. Turn his ck to you, procure his other hand, and t hold well down on both sides of his ists with your thumbs up. Stand with gs spread at the very edge, duck him two three times to get him bouncing, and t him to a sitting position between your gs. Start resuscitation at once.

Should you get in a drowning man's p, advises the writer, take a big breath d drag him under the surface with you. hen—

Methodically and unhurriedly set about eaking the hold, keeping your eyes open. e sure to keep hold of your victim after e hold is broken, otherwise you may have do it all over again. Slip into your carry fore reaching the surface again.

Common Faults

Failure to submerge victim.

Closing the eyes.

Too great haste. Remember you can ld your breath ten to twenty seconds th ease.

Letting the victim loose after the hold is oken.

REAKING THE FRONT STRANGLE

Put your arms over his and force his ead back, either by pushing under his n, or by hooking your thumb under his ose and pushing steadily. Next turn his ead to his left, with your right hand, so at his left hand will drop off first. Finally, hen the hold is about broken (Fig. 17), p his right elbow with your left hand, ving it down and across your body, and row your right arm over his shoulder for e cross-chest carry. If you wish to swim the other side it is simple to change. Of ourse, the break is equally efficient on the ther side.

Common Faults

Turning his head the wrong way, thus ossing your arms, and causing the wrong de to break first.

Failure to grip his elbow and turn him ear around.

REAKING THE BACK STRANGLE

Cross your arms as he has crossed his. uppose his left arm is on top; yours should

Old World Courtesies and a World of Comfort

THE enchanting atmosphere of old world courtesies and amenities, and provision for the full enjoyment of every luxury and comfort, make voyaging on the giant PARIS and the magnificent FRANCE thoroughly delightful.

Traveling to England and France is made doubly pleasurable by the competence of French servants for purveying personal comfort and by the matchless delicacies of French cuisine.

The staterooms are large and airy with restful beds, lounging chairs, hot and cold water and electric fans. Rooms en suite provide the utmost in luxury and privacy.

Experienced travelers prefer the French Line for the steadiness and speed of its express liners, splendor of the salons, variety of social diversions and the charm of its sophisticated international atmosphere.

On French Line ships every passenger is an honored and privileged guest.

Regular sailings from New York to Plymouth (England) and Havre by the giant express steamers de luxe

PARIS · FRANCE · LAFAYETTE

Rates for all classes of accommodations and interesting information regarding foreign travel and where to go and what to see in France, sent on request.

Regular sailings from New York to Havre by large and comfortable one cabin steamers provide all comforts of ocean travel at minimum expense.

ROCHAMBEAU ROUSSILLON CHICAGO LA SAVOIE

From New York to Vigo (Spain) and Bordeaux: Steamer: LA BOURDONNAIS

From New Orleans to Havre: Steamers: DE LA SALLE and NIAGARA

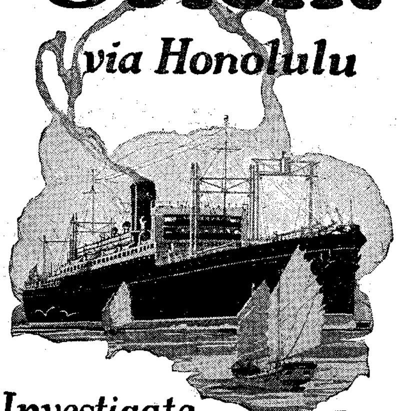
French Line

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique

19 State Street, New York

Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities of Europe and the United States

The Orient
via Honolulu



Investigate this service NOW

IF you feel the call of the Far East send the information blank below today.

The Sunshine Belt

Palatial, new U. S. Government ships operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, now sail from San Francisco to the Orient, via Hawaii, Pacific Mail's famous "Sunshine Belt to the Orient." A day's stop is made at Honolulu. The Oriental ports of call are Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila. Stopovers may be arranged in any of these ports.

President Cleveland	sailing	**May 3**
President Pierce	sailing	**May 17**
President Wilson	sailing	**May 31**
President Lincoln	sailing	**June 14**
President Taft	sailing	**June 28**

Write Today

Send for your Government's handsomely illustrated booklet showing actual photographs of interiors on Government ships. Learn in detail about Pacific Mail service. There is no obligation. Send the blank today—now!

INFORMATION BLANK
To U. S. Shipping Board
Information Division Washington, D.C.
P. M. G2414

Please send without obligation the literature described above. I am considering a trip to the Orient ☐ Europe ☐, South America ☐.

If I go date will be about ____________

My Name ____________

Business or Profession ____________

My Street No. or R. F. D. ____________

Town ____________ *State* ____________

For sailings and accommodations address:

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
508 California St. SanFrancisco, Cal.
503 So. Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal.
10 Hanover Sq. New York City

Managing Operators for
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
Owners of the Vessels

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

be likewise. Seize his left thumb with your left hand, break the grip of that hand and grip it also with your right hand, as tho shaking hands, keeping the original grip on the thumb (Fig. 18). Now raise both hands high over head and turn slowly to your left, keeping firm hold of his left hand with both of yours. Eventually this maneuver will bring you around behind him in perfect position for the cross-chest carry. It works equally well on the other side in case he crosses his right arm on top.

The back strangle is the most dangerous of all holds, partly because it is often difficult to reach a thumb, and partly because it may strangle. Desperate measures may have to be resorted to, even a blow in the victim's face with the back of your head. Usually, however, a long ducking or possibly a front somersault will accomplish the same result. A swimmer who is reasonably active and wideawake should not get caught in a back strangle.

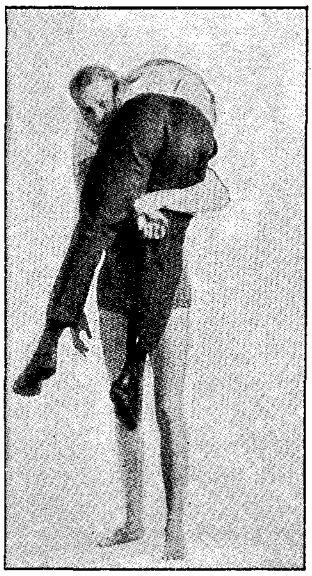


FIGURE 19.
The Fireman's Carry.

Common Faults

Crossing the arms incorrectly; i. e., the wrong one on top.

Failure to hold his hand firmly and raise it high over your head in the turn.

BREAKING THE WRIST GRIP

If the victim gets a wrist in each hand (which seldom occurs), break one grip first, by jerking sharply against his thumb (i. e., if his thumb is on the bottom, jerk down, and vice versa); but before breaking the second seize that wrist with your free hand, so that he will not get away.

If the grip is double on one wrist, say the right one, seize his right wrist with your left hand, and jerk sharply against his thumbs. After the grip is broken, swing your left hand sharply against his thumbs. After the grip is broken, swing your left hand sharply across your body, thus turning his back and allowing the cross-chest carry. It is often helpful to push down before jerking up, and some like to use a foot on the victim's chest. The foot opposite the imprisoned wrist will be the more effectual.

AMERICAN KAMPKOOK
THE IDEAL CAMP STOVE

Motor tourists and campers everywhere use the American Kampkook. It makes its own gas from motor gasoline, burns a hot blue flame free from smoke, soot and odor. Set up and going full blast in one minute. Simple, dependable, wind proof, safe anywhere. Six styles; $7.50 to $15.60. Complete catalog of Kampkooking necessities sent on request.

AMERICAN KAMPKOOK

It's All Inside
When not in use all parts pack inside case protected against loss or breakage. Handy to carry.

American Gas Machine Co., Inc.
833 Clark St., Albert Lea, Minn.

FLORIDA

Fruitland Park in Florida's lake jeweled highlands will appeal to the homeseeker who, whether wishing land or an orange grove, desires the best. Write for book of actual photographs and learn how you can own your own grove on easy payments. BOARD OF TRADE, 103 Trade Avenue, Fruitland Park, Florida.

Clark's 20th Mediterranean Cruis

June 27, by specially chartered "Baltic", 23,884 tons; 61 days, $600 up including hotels, guides, drives, fees. Stop-overs in Europe.
SUMMER TOURS TO EUROPE.

FRANK C. CLARK, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YOR

EUROPE From Montreal, June 22 a 29. England, Holland, B gium, Rhine, Switzerland, Italy (Incl. Naples), Monaco (Riviera), France. **$74**

MENTOUR TOURS, 332 So. Dearborn S
CHICAGO

EUROPE via the MEDITERRANEA June 9—Africa (Tunis, C thage)—Naples to Edinburgh (with Vienna—Berl High-class, 93 days—$1290. VACATION TOURS from N. Y. June 23, 30: 80 days—$820; 72 days—$76
Twenty-fifth Year. Illustrated booklet with map.
The Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore, M

To Europe

LONDON - NAPLES - PARIS - ROME
FLORENCE - POMPEII - VERSAILLES
FRENCH and AMERICAN BATTLEFIELDS

30 to 80 days of delightful European travel under experienced and competent guidance, for as little as $425. Other prices up to $1100.

Gates Tours, founded in 1892, are planned with the idea of giving their patrons comfort combined with economy. Let us send you complete information about Gates Tours to Europe next summer. Sailings May to September. Write for Booklet D-11.

GATES TOURS—*Founded* 1892
"World Travel at Moderate Cost"
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
London - Paris - Rome

HONOLULU
direct from Los Angeles

Plan your vacation to include this wonderful ocean voyage over the "Great Circle Route of Sunshine" to the Hawaiian Islands.

Fortnightly Sailings—Luxury Liners

ALSO: unsurpassed coastwise steamship service between San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego with S. S. Yale and S. S. Harvard.

Send For Interesting Folders on Both Services

Los Angeles Steamship Co.
517 S. Spring St., Suite 11, Los Angeles

Common Faults

Trying to break with a slow pull instead of a sudden jerk.

Jerking against the fingers instead of against the thumbs.

Failure to get your grip before breaking his.

Inability to turn victim after the hold is broken. This is usually because the bodies are not close enough together. Sometimes this is the victim's fault, because in practise he tries to get as far as possible from his rescuer instead of clinging to him as a drowning man would do.

BREAKING LEG SCISSORS (FRONT)

Press thumbs on his eyebrows, or hook a thumb under his nose, as in front strangle break. Push ends of thumbs hard between his ribs and twist.

BREAKING LEG SCISSORS (BACK)

Spread and twist his toes.

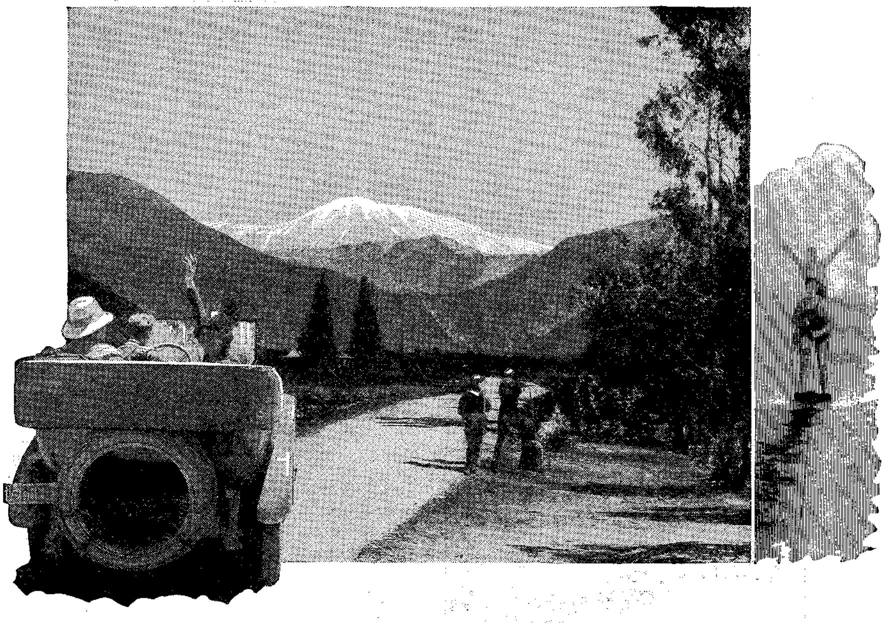
BREAKING TWO VICTIMS APART

Usually they are holding each other with the front strangle. With both hands, seize one under the chin from behind and put your foot in the other's face; straighten your body and save only the one you have your hands on. This break, like all the others, should be made under the surface.

OXFORD WINS WITH AN AMERICAN STROKE

A MILLION cheering, shouting Britishers saw W. P. Mellen, the American stroke, row Oxford to the most exciting victory in many years, in the annual Thames racing classic between Cambridge and Oxford. So runs a special cable report from the New York *World's* London Bureau. The Oxford victory, observes the correspondent, was particularly notable since the dark blue finished ahead of the red of Cambridge for the first time since 1913. The report continues:

> It was an Americanized Oxford crew that started this year, with Mellen, of Middlesex School, Concord, at stroke, and Keith Kane, captain of the 1921 Harvard football team and a member of the Harvard crew for three years, as No. 4. In fact, they were saying in sporting circles here: "America won the boat race."
>
> The weather was almost June-like, and every man, woman and child who could reach the Thames was there. Both banks were packed solid for the entire four and a quarter miles of the course. Altho relatively few saw the finish, airplanes and specially arranged signals constantly informed the eager spectators of the progress of the race.
>
> The presence of two Americans, one of them in the key position, attracted every American in England, and made every one of them violent Oxford partizans.
>
> Mellen was hailed as the hero of the hour for the masterful manner in which he set the pace in one of the closest races since the traditional contest began in 1829.
>
> It was anybody's race for most of the course, and as the two crews passed the Oxford and Cambridge stands, a quarter mile from the finish, Cambridge was closely pressing Oxford.
>
> "Go it, you watermellen!" shouted the Oxford enthusiasts, and Mellen responded with a spurt that sent his boat ahead. Cambridge fought gamely from here on,



Not Like Any Summer

that you've ever spent

HERE is real difference, real change, real relaxation, new interest, new fun, new healthfulness, *for the coming summer.*

All in Southern California—a place that you, perhaps, have thought to be too warm for that season of the year. And yet summer is preferred by Californians to the winter months. Note the U. S. Weather Bureau's figures—a forty-four-year record—(average mean temperatures taken in a great central city in this section):

44 Junes, 66 degrees.
44 Julys, 70 degrees.
44 Augusts, 71 degrees.
44 Septembers, 69 degrees.

And summer is the rainless season. Mark that this makes each day available *all* day for all you want to do, and there are a thousand things in this strange land to do and see.

And all within a radius of two hundred miles from a great central city, with 4,000 miles of world-famous motor roads reaching out from it in all directions.

A desert like Sahara, turquoise lakes on mountain tops, stupendous views over rich valleys, rocky scenic grandeurs, the center of the moving picture industry, which came here because of the same variety that makes this country so interesting to travelers—great sea shore resorts, famous golf courses, old Spanish Missions, brilliant hotel dining rooms and dances, or quiet mountain retreats where one may merely *rest*, or go trout fishing—this is the unique section of your country that you should see.

Southern California is the New Gateway to Hawaii.

It absorbs you, revitalizes, renews your interest and spirit, and rebuilds torn nerves in a remarkably short time. A great playground, it has the playground atmosphere in which troubles vanish over night.

Truly a summer here is unlike any that you've ever spent; for in varied possibilities in sports, sight-seeing, or in methods and kinds of *pure rest* that you can take, there is no other land within your United States that is similar in any way.

Change is the *essence* of a good vacation. Completely new environment is magic medicine. Golf is *more fun,* likewise tennis, swimming, and all other pastimes take on zest in the midst of such change.

Do the things here that you can do in other places and *enjoy* them more. And do a thousand things, if you have time, that you can't do anywhere *but* here. That is Southern California, and it's at its best in summer.

Plan the trip now. The railroad journey through the Great West is teeming with historic interest. You have the finest limited trains, the most comfortable travel in the world.

Any railroad ticket agent will gladly furnish further information. Or mail coupon below and get our "Southern California Book."

Let next summer be a *different* one—the best you've ever had.

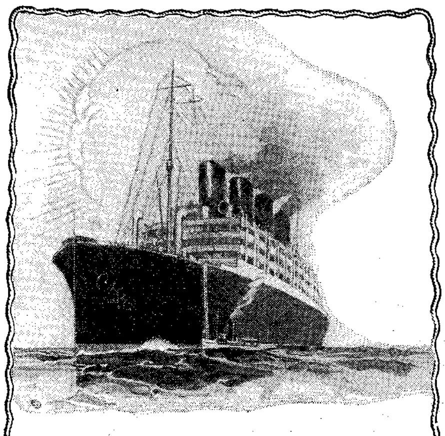
**All-Year Club
of Southern California**

All-Year Club of Southern California,
Dept. M-104, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Please send me full information about the summer and year around vacation possibilities in Southern California.

Name______________________________

Address____________________________



to **Europe**

There is no better way

Luxury and comfort—faultless cuisine—efficient service are yours at a really moderate price when you travel on the magnificent steamers of the Cunard and Anchor Lines.

The World's Fastest Passenger Service de Luxe

AQUITANIA
BERENGARIA
MAURETANIA

Weekly from New York to Cherbourg and Southampton

OTHER SERVICES to Cobh, (Queenstown) Liverpool — to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London — to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg—to Londonderry and Glasgow; Boston to Cobh, (Queenstown) Liverpool, etc.

Rates are moderate and unsurpassable in value

Full Information on Request

25 Broadway, New York
or Branches and Agencies

CUNARD
and **ANCHOR**
STEAM SHIP LINES

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

but Oxford finished a good length ahead, doing the course in 20 minutes 54 seconds.

Cambridge counted on its superior skill and a coal-black cat, which was fastened to one of the seats during the entire race and which accompanied the crew in its successful race last year.

But Oxford took the lead from the start. Cambridge by successive spurts pulled up so that during the first half of the race it was neck and neck. At the two-and-a-half-mile post Oxford drew away until it was two lengths to the good under Mellen's eager guidance.

Again Cambridge came up to within three-quarters of a length and prest Oxford to the limit of its endurance.

It was Oxford's first victory since 1913, and the students literally took over the West End of London for their celebration.

No races were rowed during the five years of the war, so that Oxford broke a string of four straight defeats.

Conditions were favorable for the race, the water being reasonably smooth, but in spite of this the record for the distance of 18.29 set by the Oxford crew in 1911 was not approached.

On the toss for choice of course, Oxford won and rowed on the Surrey side, which some insisted was a slight advantage, altho most of the critics said there was little or no choice.

Charles Mellen, father of the young Oxford stroke, lives in New York City. A reporter for *The World* called on him to carry news of the triumph, and find out something about the American "water-mellen." He reports:

> The father's evident elation, incidentally, was all the keener because his son has carried on where he left off more than three decades ago. The elder Mellen was graduated from Oxford in 1887, attending Brasenose College, in which his son now is enrolled, altho he did not win a seat in the university boat.
>
> The Oxford stroke oar started his rowing activities as a coxswain at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass. He was too light at first to handle an oar, but later took enough poundage to win a place as stroke, piloting several Middlesex crews to victory.
>
> He entered Oxford in October, 1921, at the age of nineteen and took part in his first race a year ago, when he stroked a winning Brasenose College crew in a "bumping" race. In May he stroked the crew which won the Ladies' Challenge Cup, one of the historic features of the Royal Henley Regatta, with a score of five "bumps."
>
> Mellen later stroked a four-oared Brasenose College boat, which won the inter-college championship, and last December stroked the winning eight in trials held to determine Oxford's varsity representative in the race against Cambridge.
>
> One of the college events which he helped win was captured by a crew of which his father was a member in the 80's, and the names of father and son are inscribed on the same trophy.
>
> His prowess—considered particularly unusual because he was the lightest oar in the Oxford shell, weighing only 155 pounds—"hasn't turned his head a bit," his father declared, adding: "He's just a real American boy."
>
> The younger Mellen was born in Garden

How
To
Have
Running
Water

Send For This FREE BOOK

City water mains passing your door could bring you no greater facilities and advantages than this individual Water-System installed in your home. It provides water under pressure for every household purpose—for every farm chore, for fire-protection—for lawn or garden sprinkling. All of the conveniences enjoyed in the modern city home.

HOOSIER
Water Service

is in use in thousands of homes and farms. It gets its water supply from any available source—shallow well—deep well—cistern, lake or spring. Whatever your needs may be, there's a HOOSIER to fit it. Equipped for any power—electricity, gas engine, windmill, or hand. Free Booklet gives all particulars. Write for it today. No obligation.

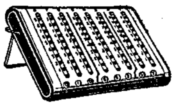
FLINT & WALLING MFG. COMPANY
30 Oak Street **Kendallville, Ind.**

Women Teachers Wanted

To Travel During Summer Vacation

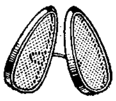
Educational sales work along school lines. Salary to start. Over one hundred teachers last summer averaged $500.00 each for their summer vacation. Give details concerning age, education and time you can start work in first letter. Preference given those who can start earliest and work longest. Address **S. J. GILLFILLAN, Dept. L. D., 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.**

As Traveling Companions
Insured
INDESTRUCTO
TRUNKS
and Fine Hand Luggage are Incomparable



NEW AUTOMATIC ADDER, $3.50

Makes adding easy. It's accurate, quick, durable and easily operated. Capacity 8 columns. Saves time, brain work and errors. 75,000 pleased owners. Fully guaranteed. Price $3.50 postpaid. WITH METAL BANDS $5.00 postpaid. Agents wanted. **J. H. BASSETT & CO.,** Dept.228, 1458 Hollywood Ave. Chicago, Ill.



DON'T BREATHE DUST

Tiny Nasalfilter for those in dusty trades and places. **$1.00 prepaid,** or sent on approval.

NASALFILTER CO., Saint Paul, Minn

The **Secret Service!** *Liquid*

Will stop all leaks permanently anywhere in radiator or cooling system in from 5 to 10 minutes.

Simply pour contents of a can of

RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

into the water in your radiator. That is all that is necessary. This marvelous liquid will search out every leak and seal it at once.

We absolutely guarantee that it cannot clog or injure the cooling system in any way. It must give entire satisfaction or we will refund your money.

Write for free "Secret Service" booklet

Buffalo Specialty Company
398 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N.Y.

RADIATOR
NEVERLEAK
A LIQUID COMPOUND
POSITIVELY STOPS LEAKS
DOES NOT IMPAIR COOLING
CONTAINS NO ACID
DOUBLES LIFE OF RADIATOR
PRICE 75 CENTS

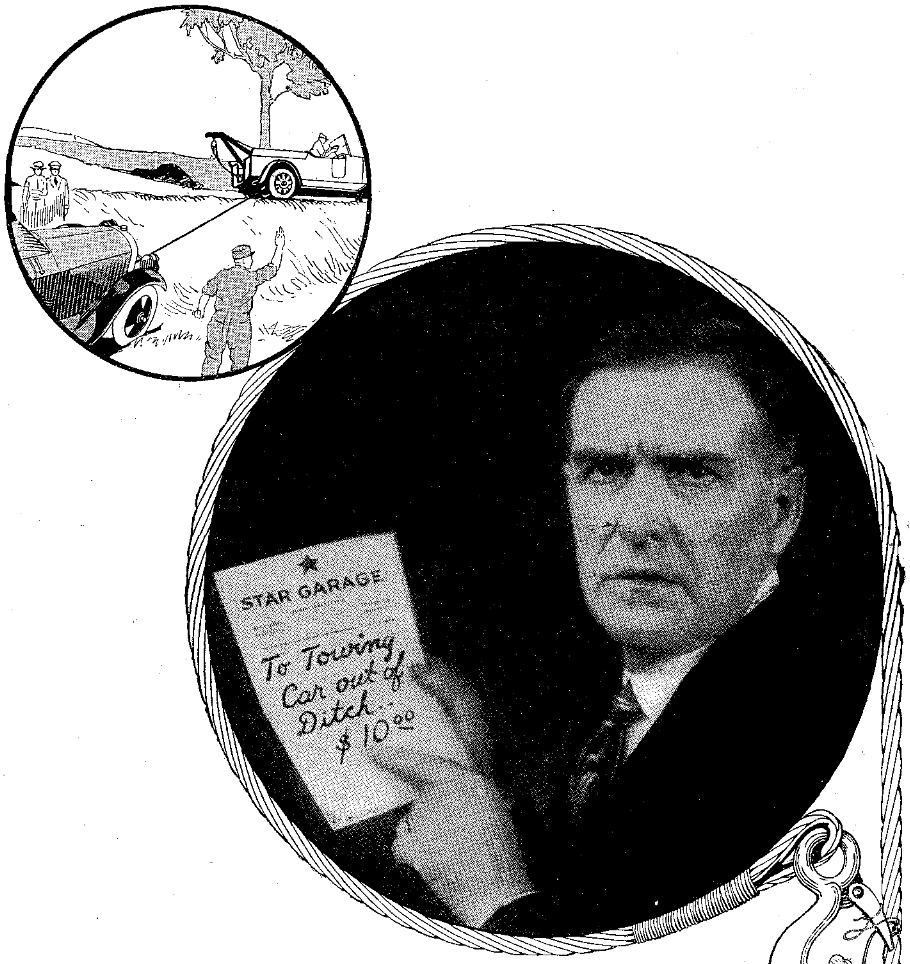
City, where his family now resides, and attended public school there before going to Middlesex school.

Two brothers of the oarsman served with distinction in France during the World War. One of them, Joseph Mellen, an aviator, was captured by the Germans and spent some time in a prison camp. The other brother was wounded in action. The younger brother was also anxious to enter the service, his father said, but was unable to do so because of his age.

WILL BABE RUTH EMULATE NAPOLEON, AND COME BACK?

Both the glory and tragedy of baseball's most picturesque figure have been celebrated in more columns of news print, calculates a prominent baseball writer, than have ever been devoted, in the same time, to any other hero of the national game. The problem just now is: Can he get back on his pinnacle from the rather low plane he reached by the end of last season? He has a good chance to do just that, insists the writer, F. C. Lane, who presents some of the recent history of the great "King of Swat" in the current *Baseball Magazine*. Mr. Lane turns, for an analogy, to the history of Napoleon the Great. In eighteen hundred twelve, writes Mr. Lane:

> Napoleon was the Master of the Continent of Europe. No man for centuries had wielded such power. No man in all the world's history had won such fame. And yet from this dizzy height he launched his disastrous Russian invasion and two years after he was an exile and a prisoner on the little Isle of Elba, in the Mediterranean Sea.
>
> Two winters ago Babe Ruth was the idol of the hour. No hero of the diamond had ever so captivated the fancy of the sport world. No player, not even the Great Matthewson or the Peerless Ty Cobb, had ever won a tithe of Babe's prestige. Extravagant praise very likely, the iridescent bubble of fame which needed only some unlucky chance to prick and shatter, but fame, nevertheless, beyond all reasonable dreams of ball-player possibilities was his.
>
> The extraordinary success which came to Babe Ruth might well have turned a more experienced head. After all, he was the poor boy of the Charity Industrial School, brought up without home-life, knowing little the value of a dollar. His extraordinary rise, seemingly as unreal as a Cinderella fairy-story, carried him, all unprepared for such prosperity, to heights never before reached by any ball-player. What wonder that the poorly equipped Babe didn't make the most of his success?
>
> Many can stand adversity for one who can wisely use prosperity. Babe didn't happen to be the exception to the rule. No reasonable person could have supposed he would be. Money flowed in upon Babe from the most improbable quarters, a golden and seemingly inexhaustible flood. His name battled with the most important of public events for a place in the front-page headlines. People of wealth and prominence crowded forward to shake him by the hand. He was the idol of the crowd.
>
> Two winters ago they sent for him from far-off Cuba and he journeyed to Havana to play a series of exhibition games at


STAR GARAGE
To Towing Car out of Ditch $10.00

"I Could Buy an Autowline for Half the Cost!"

Sure you can; for $4.95 you can buy the *original* wire rope tow-line, and absolutely safeguard against emergencies. Light, compact, dependable, it's tow-home insurance at no more cost than a box of cigars!

One car-owner writes: "I have carried a Basline Autowline in five different cars, and have demonstrated it to many a traveler. It's sure *there* 'when a feller needs a friend'."

But don't accept substitutes—there are many imitators—be sure you get Basline Autowline, made of world-famous Yellow Strand Wire Rope. Can be tucked under a seat cushion. Snaps on instantly with patented Snaffle Hooks that cannot loosen. Now $4.95, east of Rockies.

POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK, also made of Yellow Strand Wire Rope, safeguards car and spare tire. Price $2.50. POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE is a heavier line for towing trucks. $8.65 with *plain* hooks; $10.10 with Snaffle Hooks.

Sold by all good Dealers and Jobbers—
Write us for Free Descriptive Circulars

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS—NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Celebrated Yellow Strand Wire Rope—for General Construction Work

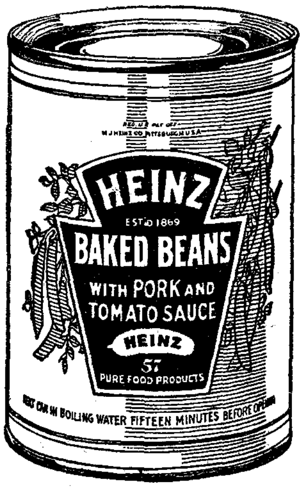
F253

BASLINE AUTOWLINE

57

Heinz Baked Beans taste different. They *are* different. *Different* from the first careful selection of choice, hand-picked beans down to the last step of oven baking and blending with Tomato Sauce and Pork. A perfect meal. Make them the staple dish in your home eating. Just heat and serve.

HEINZ
oven
Baked Beans


HEINZ
ESTD 1869
BAKED BEANS
WITH PORK AND TOMATO SAUCE
HEINZ
57
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
BOILING WATER FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE OPENING

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

$1,000 a game. On his return he selected the best from a number of theatrical contracts offered him and went behind the footlights for many weeks at a huge salary. Chambers of Commerce from distant cities offered him large sums to come and do little more than show himself at those towns, as a major attraction. Ruth's various activities required the oversight of a business manager. This business manager told me that Ruth would take in during the twelve months of that year more than $100,000. Oddly enough, altho he drew what was for baseball a tremendous salary, and altho his soaring reputation rested on his summer's work, it was really the winter season which was for him the more profitable of the two.

Two years elapse and what a change they bring for Babe Ruth! One season in the tropic heat of Cuba and the bright glare of the footlights; another buried in the snow and seclusion of a little Massachusetts hamlet. What a contrast! And yet, the explanation of this dramatic fall is so simple as to be almost commonplace. Mountain-climbers at great heights grow dizzy in the rarefied atmosphere. What wonder that Ruth's head was turned at the lofty altitude he scaled! Certain it is that he lost all perspective. He forsook the firm ground of logic and common sense. He defied Organized Baseball on a matter that seems trivial enough, and Organized Baseball, in the person of Judge Landis, rose to the occasion. The Judge's stern discipline brought Ruth up with a round turn. He found himself banished from the game for a period early last season and this enforced absence made impossible any repetition of his previous home-run records. Besides, Ruth got out of condition when he did get back in the game. His arguments with umpires and the local management resulted in additional discipline. The applause of the fickle crowd turned to jeers. Other players carried off the home-run honors in both leagues. The World's Series proved the finishing touch. Ruth was expected by many to prove the hero of that Series. This was putting a good deal on Ruth's shoulders, but probably no one foresaw what he would actually do. Not only did he fail to be the hero, but he did less offensive work than any other regular on either club. This humiliating slump was a crushing blow to Ruth's prestige. It was the grand anti-climax of a season that had proved a series of disasters to the Home Run King.

To his credit be it said, that he faced the situation without whining. It was borne in upon his mind that he must do something to regain his lost reputation and he set about the task resolutely. Greatly overweight and not in particularly good health, he retired to the farm which he had purchased in South Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he spent the winter far from the bright lights, quietly, in the healthful environment of good hours and physical exercise.

They shut Napoleon up in Elba, but he came back. He left that little island as a fugitive from Justice and in little more than two weeks time he was again Emperor of France. True, he later met his Waterloo, but that isn't the point. He did come back.

Babe Ruth has spent his season of exile at Elba, says Mr. Lane, and specifies:

PETTIJOHN'S
BREAKFAST FOOD
ROLLED WHEAT WITH ALL THE BRAN

A Bran Dish
That's Delicious

Pettijohn's is a soft-wheat dainty which hides 25% of flake bran.

The bran is in flake form. Each flake is hidden in a flavory bit of wheat.

The purpose is to make bran food delightful. To make it a welcome breakfast dish, appetizing and delightful.

Try Pettijohn's for a week or two. You will like the delicious flavor. You will agree that Pettijohn's is an ideal cereal, and we believe you will always use it.

Pettijohn's

Rolled Wheat with Flake Bran

Planting time is here!

Kunderd Gladioli *"They never disappoint"*

My Personal Cultural Instructions are printed in my FREE Catalog which is a Handbook of Gladioli. Describes nearly 400 varieties of ruffled, plain-petal and primulinus kinds. Attractive Special Collection offers. Send to-day for catalog—getting late!

A. E. KUNDERD
Box 27, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.
The Originator of The Ruffled Gladiolus

Ralston
Style 241 Fenway oxford in black or brown.
"Walk and be healthy"

Over 3000 Dealers

sell Ralston Shoes because they are made of honest materials, honestly priced and are always correct in style. If there is no dealer in your town, send for catalog. Ralstons are made in two grades. Price range: $7 to $10.

RALSTON HEALTH SHOEMAKERS
969 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

The man who could command a thousand dollars a game in exhibition contests, two winters back, has worked much harder this winter shoveling snow. The man who two winters ago was worth several thousand dollars a week as a theatrical attraction has turned his attention to chopping wood and performing the other menial tasks of a farmer in the off-season. Two winters ago Babe reaped a fortune. The past winter he hasn't paid expenses. Financially the budget of the recent off-season would make a sorry contrast with that of 1920.

And yet there is a certain dignity in the manner in which Ruth has set himself to meet his difficulties. At least he has not complained at the sharp and crushing turn of fortune's wheel. He has not blamed others. And tho he hasn't said much, it is very evident that he has blamed himself. He has endeavored to set his house in order; to be prepared for the return of the great reputation which was once his and which he hopes to win again.

Before leaving for Massachusetts, last fall, Ruth explained to me just what he had in mind. "I was born and brought up in a city and, of course, in my younger years never had a chance to own anything. The country was always attractive to me. When I became a ball-player I liked to hunt and fish as well as the rest. But I also wanted to feel that I owned at least a little spot of country myself.

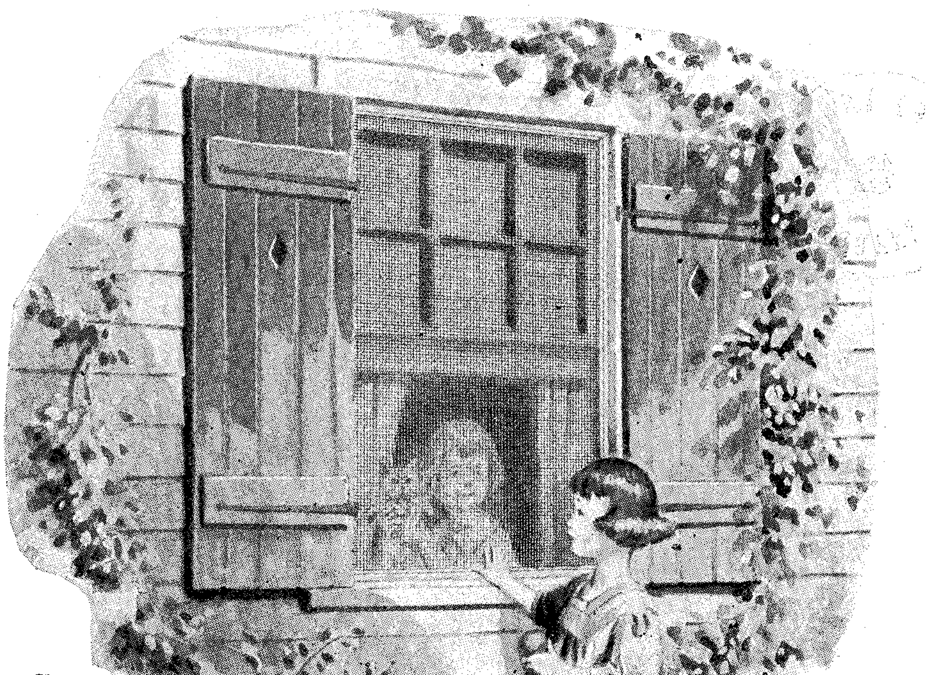
"When I was a member of the Boston Red Sox, I used to go out to Sudbury occasionally to hunt. There wasn't any great amount of game, rabbits mostly and quail. But I liked the country. It is a pretty town and I got acquainted there.

"Some time ago I bought a farm in South Sudbury. It is a rather out-of-the-way place, about a mile and a half from the station. There are one hundred and sixty-four acres of land in the farm, some good buildings, and it is in pretty fair shape. I have an idea in the back part of my head that I will some day turn it into a fur farm. I believe there is a great future in raising fur-bearing animals. It costs quite a lot to get started. The land has to be carefully fenced for one thing. I haven't figured it all out to see whether it would pay, but I am interested, and if I do as I expect to do now, some day I will be raising fur for the market.

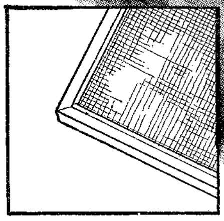
"I am going to my farm to spend the winter. There is no use in my having any other interests in mind except to get into the best possible shape for next season. This past year hasn't been all that I could have wished, but let that go. There are other seasons coming. I don't know how many I shall have, but I see no reason why next season, at least, shouldn't be a good one. But I realize it is up to me to be in condition, and I am going to spend the winter doing that one thing."

About two months ago Lane met Ruth at Boston. Ruth came into the city from Sudbury in his motor car, and they had a long talk, part of which the baseball writer quotes:

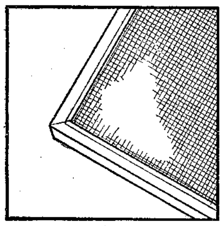
"I won't deny it is a little lonesome sometimes," said Ruth, "But I like the country, and so does Mrs. Ruth. It is a healthy life and no doubt good for us. I am chopping wood, which is first-class exercise, and I do other chores around the place. I have already dropt off quite a few pounds of surplus weight. A year ago I weighed two hundred and forty-five pounds. That is a good deal too much. By the beginning of the season I want to get down to two hundred. Perhaps I won't quite make it,



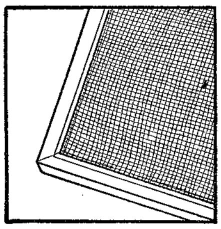
A Durable Screen Cloth



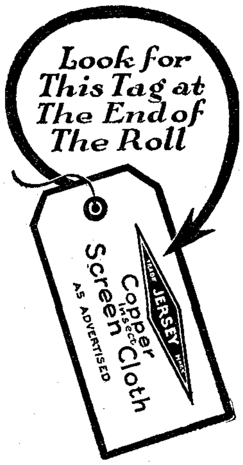
Strands corrode in alloyed screen cloth



Iron and steel cloth rusts out in patches.



Ordinary copper screen cloth is very pliant.


Look for This Tag at The End of The Roll
JERSEY
Copper Insect Screen Cloth
AS ADVERTISED

If you need to renew the cloth in your insect screens this spring, buy Jersey Copper Screen Cloth. It will save you money in the long run because of its great durability.

Iron and steel screen cloth, no matter whether painted or metal coated, will rust out. Brass or bronze screen cloth is sometimes made of such an uneven alloy of copper that strands somewhere will break after short usage and then the screen is doomed.

Jersey Copper Screen Cloth, on the other hand, will last almost indefinitely under normal conditions. It is made of copper 99.8% pure. But it is not soft and pliable like ordinary copper. Due to a special Roebling process, this copper is given a tensile strength and stiffness comparable with that of steel.

Use Jersey Copper Screen Cloth (16 mesh, dark finish) for your door, window and porch screens. Look for the red and black tag when you buy custom made screens or screen cloth from the roll.

If you cannot readily obtain Jersey Copper Screen Cloth locally, write us. We will send you on request a booklet, "A Matter of Health and Comfort," regarding screen cloth which you will find worth reading.

The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company
624 South Broad Street
Trenton New Jersey

TRADE JERSEY MARK

Copper Screen Cloth
Made of Copper 99.8% Pure

Danger Lurks in the Hidden Trap

The hidden toilet trap, if unclean, is unhealthful. No brush can reach it. Sani-Flush does!

Sani-Flush cleans the trap! Purifies it. Destroys all foul odors.

Sani-Flush cleans the bowl. Sprinkle in a little Sani-Flush. Follow directions on the can. Flush! All stains, discolorations, incrustations disappear. The bowl shines. No scrubbing—no scouring—no harm to plumbing connections. Sani-Flush is alone in the work it does.

Always keep Sani-Flush handy in the bathroom.

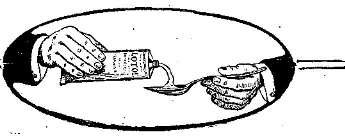
Sani-Flush is sold at grocery, drug, hardware, plumbing and house-furnishing stores. If you cannot get it at your regular store, send 25c in coin or stamps for a full-sized can, postpaid. (Canadian price, 35c; foreign price, 50c.)

THE HYGIENIC PRODUCTS CO.
Canton, Ohio

Foreign Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Canada
33 Farringdon Road, London, E. C. I, England
China House, Sydney, Australia

Sani-Flush
Reg U S Pat Off
Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring

GO INTO BUSINESS for Yourself Establish and operate a "New System Specialty Candy Factory" in your community. We furnish everything. Money-making opportunity unlimited. Either men or women. Big Candy Booklet Free. Write for it today. Don't put it off!
W. HILLYER RAGSDALE, Drawer 38. EAST ORANGE, N. J.



Here Is a Piece of Luck For Your Next Garden

LOTOL—The New Contact Insecticide in Jelly Form is ready for service

LOTOL comes in collapsible tubes just like tooth paste. Dissolve two or three inches of it in a quart of water and you have a quart of perfect insecticide that destroys aphis or plant lice, and all those other sucking pests, that ruin your garden crops and flowers.

Quickly dissolved in either hot or cold water, LOTOL is that perfect spray material you have been waiting for. It is a powerful cleansing agent, by virtue of its volatile and penetrating fumes. As a disinfectant, it is complete in that it needs no additional soap to make the spray stick and spread properly. As a deodorizer, LOTOL will be found generally useful around the country and suburban home.

Write for descriptive circular giving further facts.

If your dealer does not carry Lotol, we will gladly send you a one-ounce tube (sufficient for six gallons of spray) postpaid, on receipt of 45c.

THE GARDEN CHEMICAL COMPANY
Sole Manufacturers of LOTOL and MELROSINE
Park Avenue and 146th St., New York, N.Y.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

but I will try to get near it, anyway. I will never be a lightweight, because I am naturally too big and heavy, but surplus fat is bad for a ball-player.

"In slugging a baseball, weight is an advantage, but it ought to be weight made up of bone and muscle and not fat. Theoretically, I suppose the more a batter weighs, the more force he could put behind his drive. But if you can't get your hands around your stomach to follow the ball, weight won't do you much good.

"It isn't altogether a matter of weight, however. Everybody knows that life in the country is a good deal healthier than moving from city to city with a theatrical show, keeping late hours and all the rest of it. A ball-player has his health or he has nothing."

"Will Babe Ruth come back?" asks Mr. Lane. He replies:

No one can safely bank on what a ball-player will do, because the risks of his profession must never be forgotten. A broken arm, a strained tendon can spoil a player's season quite as effectually as any indiscretions of his own.

But this much may safely be conceded. Ruth will face the balance of his career with a changed mental attitude. The Midas touch which turned all things into gold has left him. The powers verging on sheer magic are his no longer. Nature has endowed him with great ability, unequaled along certain lines. But the bitter experience of the past year has taught him that ability, whatever it be, is not enough. With that ability must go common sense and physical fitness. That Ruth is in better physical condition than he was a year ago is past dispute. That he has learned much from experience is also certain. The one thing against him is advancing age, and, as he himself states, his tendency to take on weight. But Ruth is still far from old, even for a ball-player. He ought to be in his prime. Surely it is not beyond the bounds of reasonable conjecture that Ruth will match the home-run record he himself has made, while it is quite possible that he may break that record.

During the winter Ruth journeyed to New York to look over the new Yankee Park. He batted a few baseballs into the bleachers and announced that he was satisfied with the playing field. He ought to be. Both right and left field fences in that part are relatively short. The terrific power which Babe puts behind the baseball can drive it into the stands anywhere.

The Yankee Colonels are banking much on Ruth in nineteen hundred and twenty-three. The fortune invested in their new park is a heavy obligation. The public must be taught to accept that new park as their own. To draw the crowd the Colonels have as star attractions a pennant-winning ball club and Babe Ruth. A pennant-winning ball club is always a headliner. But where was there ever a baseball headliner the equal of Babe Ruth?

The date is set for the return of Napoleon from Elba. The winter season Babe has wisely devoted to preparation for that return. Surrounded by the towering grandstand and the spacious bleachers of that new two-million-dollar stadium, Ruth will find all proper stage-settings for the best season he has ever known. Here's hoping he has it.

Beautiful TILES

Distinctive—serviceable—proper.

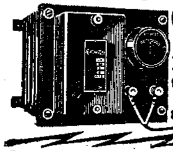
Offering unlimited opportunities for decorative expression in floors, walls, mantels and window bench facings like the above, which is of Faience Grilles.

The practical advantages of Tiles for the bath-room and kitchen are enhanced by the fact that in such use, as in other parts of the house, any desired effects in color, texture and treatment may be had.

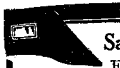
Consult your architect and dealer about Tiles, or write to

The Associated Tile Manufacturers
360 7th Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.

CHARGE YOUR BATTERY



(RADIO OR AUTO) at HOME for a NICKEL
The HOMCHARGER
POPULARLY PRICED—PAYS FOR ITSELF
SEND FOR FREE BOOK
THE AUTOMATIC ELECTRICAL DEVICES CO.
154 W. THIRD ST.—CINCINNATI, OHIO.

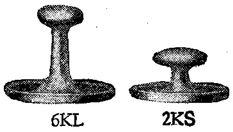


Save One-Half on Custom-Made Tops

Easily attached; instructions sent. Complete with beveled plate glass, tacks, welts, etc. For all cars. Special prices on Maxwells, Dodges and Chevrolets. Ask for Samples. Give name and year of car.

S-C PRODUCTS CO.
759 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, O.

Krementz



For' and Aft' Set
2 in box, 75c

Buttons separately, 25c each

Faithful Servants

Not only do Krementz Collar Buttons serve you economically, but they serve you well. Your appreciation of them grows with the years. Upon them daily wear and tear leaves no mark. They will be with you to the end, even though you complete your allotment of three score and ten.

Write for literature illustrating the complete Krementz line of correct jewelry for men.

KREMENTZ & CO., Newark, N. J.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

SELLING THE ALPHABET

CRYPTIC symbols used by salesmen in marketing their wares are the subject of an editorial protest in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). The editor illustrates by relating an experience with a salesman who represented letter-filing cases. After the editor had stated his requirements, in terms of approximate number of letters daily, the young man looked wise, considered a minute, and decided that what was needed was their "C. S. I." What follows is in the words of the editorial narrator. We read:

"What is C. S. I?" I inquired.

"Why," came in a somewhat grieved and condescending tone, "that's our letter file you want."

"Is it made of paper, metal, or wood?" I ventured.

"Oh, in case you are considering metal, you want our F. D. X. and probably two N. C. O. for each F. D. X."

"Some of our manuscripts are pretty long," I confessed.

"In that event you will need F. D. X. with two N. C. O. for transfer for ordinary correspondence; and P. L. I. with R. I. P. transfer for manuscripts."

By this time I recovered a little of my lost nerve and remarked, "Young man, what you say strikes me as R. O. T. What I am trying to buy is office furniture, not alphabets. If you will only talk Greek, Turkish, Armenian, or western Chinese, our translator could probably get a little intelligence out of it, as to the material, size, operation, capacity, color, and price of your goods."

"But," quoth he, "those are our catalog numbers."

"Sorry," I replied, "that I have not subscribed to your catalog all these years and hence am a bit shy on its terms; but do you want your pay P. D. Q., or W. W. R., and should it be, O. V. P., N., B. C., or S.?"

It was his turn to register ignorance, but he managed to say, "I don't get you."

"Well, these are our trade terms; P. D. Q., means immediately; W. W. R., when we're ready; and O. V. P. is our verbal promise; N. means notes; B. C. is bank check, and S. stands for 'simoleons.' I'm a bit surprized a lively young salesman like you is not familiar with our private marks for these things."

After a questioning which would have done credit to a lawyer on cross-examination, I managed to worm out of him the size, capacity, material, color, and cost of his various file cases; but it was like pulling back teeth with tweezers, and he seemed to realize he had grossly betrayed secrets belonging exclusively to his firm.

If he had been the last and only one, these lines would never have been written. But, unfortunately, he merely opened the ball. They came in droves; fine clean, bright-faced, earnest young fellows; every one good to look at; and all talking the same catalog lingo which, of course, was unintelligible to me. Even when I got down to scrubbing-brushes one tried to sell me F. H. B., which turned out to be "fiber and hog's bristles," and when the stuff came, C18 turned out to be some kind of a mop.

With scarcely an exception they all

You Must Fight

The film on teeth, or you may suffer

Under old brushing methods, few escaped tooth troubles. Beautiful teeth were seen less often than now.

In fact, tooth troubles constantly increased—became alarming in extent. That's what led to this new method, which has brought to millions a new dental era.

Those dingy coats

That viscous film you feel on teeth is their chief enemy. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. Food stains, etc., discolor it. Then it forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film. That's why teeth lose luster.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film.

Almost universal

Film-coated teeth were almost universal. The ordinary tooth paste could not effectively combat film. So dental science set out to find effective film combatants.

Two methods were developed. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, without any harmful scouring.

Able authorities proved these methods effective. Then a new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research. These two great film combatants were embodied in it.

The name of that tooth paste is Pepsodent, which leading dentists of some 50 nations are advising now.

Fights acids too

Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Thus every use gives manifold power to these great tooth-protecting agents. That was not done before.

Avoid Harmful Grit

Pepsodent curdles the film and removes it without harmful scouring. Its polishing agent is far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

For beauty's sake

People who see the Pepsodent effects will always use it, if only for beauty's sake.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

This test will be a delightful revelation. Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, which whitens, cleans and protects the teeth without the use of harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over.

10-Day Tube Free 1085

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 989, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

....

....

Only one tube to a family

The kid admits it—

THE Eskimo kid is proud of his drink. It's the best ginger ale on earth—he admits it. That's why he always wears such a broad, confident grin.

He's always glad to offer Clicquot Club to everybody. He knows they'll enjoy it and come back for more. And they do—*they all like it.*

There's something about Clicquot Club that appeals to nearly everybody. The racing bubbles, the gingery fragrance, the good taste—they all make a combination that's popular with all sorts of people—young or old or in between.

It's a *good* drink, good in taste, good in the way it's made. Everything in it is absolutely pure.

As for the blend—that's been a favorite for thirty-eight years. Small wonder the little Eskimo is so proud of Clicquot Club.

There are other Clicquot Club drinks the Eskimo boy sponsors; they're all pure and good—Sarsaparilla, Root Beer, Birch Beer. Order them all by the case from your grocer or druggist.

THE CLICQUOT CLUB COMPANY, Millis, Mass., U. S. A.

Clicquot Club
Pronounced Klee-Ko

Sarsaparilla
Birch Beer
Root Beer

GINGER ALE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

reeled off yards of (to me) utterly meaningless trade letters and numbers, with a confident air of profundity which at first was amusing but quickly became exasperating. My conclusion was that if these young salesmen were selling my goods I would get some friend to send for one of them, and I would sit concealed where I could hear their puzzle talk, and then I would go home, call the boys all in, and give a few first easy lessons in salesmanship, or buy a course in some correspondence school for each of them, or both.

THE INCREASING OUTPUT OF OLEOMARGARIN

THE American output of oleomargarin has trebled in the past six years and is now upward of 200,000 tons yearly, a fact of equal interest to those who favor and those who oppose it, and C. E. Wright, the contributor of a descriptive article to *The American Food Journal* (New York), reminds us that this growth has taken place despite what he calls "burdens heavier than those on any other food product," among which he numbers taxes and restrictive laws and regulations, often so contradictory in adjoining States that he who is obeying the injunctions of the law in Iowa may be violating them in Minnesota. Fats, Mr. Wright says, are an important element of our daily diet. A failure to fully appreciate this was one of the miscalculations of the German militarists in preparation for the Great War. The rôle of fats and oils in our agriculture and economic development is the justification for the Department of Agriculture maintaining a unit for research work upon them. He goes on:

> Millions of pounds of milk and of animal fats and oils are now being utilized as oleomargarin. Many leaders in agriculture have been courageous enough and impartial enough to recognize the rights of consumers and of farmers in relation to this product.
>
> The United States of America is the only country that has placed heavy burdens not only as taxes but as unnecessary laws and administrative regulations for their enforcement upon this product of agriculture. These hardships are to a degree a prohibition of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarin, for they actually limit the consumption of it by limiting the number of producers and dealers in the industry. Laws and regulations for their administration are so complex that it is extremely difficult to comply with them. An Iowa law, for example, requires that oleomargarin be labeled "a substitute for butter." A Minnesota law specifically forbids that label. Margarin manufacturers have been prosecuted for using the word "churned" in advertisements describing the method of manufacture of oleomargarin, notwithstanding the fact that in making oleomargarin milk and fats are put into a sure-enough butter churn, which is revolved exactly as it is when cream is churned for butter.
>
> Notwithstanding these obstacles the oleomargarin industry has had a steady

growth in the public favor as well as in the annual production of the product. The total annual production in the United States in 1914 was 144,000,000 pounds. In 1920 it was 400,000,000 pounds.

In 1869 butter was scarce and expensive in France. The poor man had no palatable spread for his bread and the rich man was frequently unable to get any butter at any price. Napoleon therefore offered a reward to the man who would invent the best butter substitute. Mege-Mouries invented a satisfactory substitute and received the reward. So successful was his invention that the method of the manufacture of oleomargarin to-day is essentially the same as the method which Mege-Mouries used in 1869, except that the fats and oils are not digested with pepsin. Vegetable oils as well as animal fats are now used in the manufacture of oleomargarin, but the flavor of it is still derived from cow's milk.

Oleomargarin machinery has been developed to the point that in many plants the human hands touch neither the ingredients of the product nor the product itself. Mixing, handling, churning, cooling, marking, salting, wrapping, and packing—everything is done by machinery. Oleomargarin is just as digestible and wholesome as any other fatty foodstuff, and performs all of the functions that fatty foodstuffs perform in our dietaries. It sells for about 25 cents per pound when good butter is selling for 75 cents per pound. The oleomargarin industry has therefore accomplished pretty nearly everything that can be accomplished in so far as the manufacture of the product is concerned, but researches are continuously being undertaken with the hope of improving it.

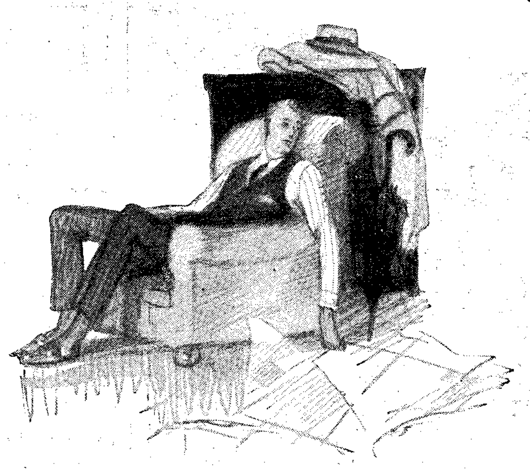
The big and difficult problem of this industry now is one of marketing. It is made difficult by severe laws and regulations, and because of erroneous notions entertained by many consumers concerning the product. In consideration of these facts, a few men in the industry got together in the early part of 1920 and formed the Institute of Margarin Manufacturers. Starting with only a dozen small manufacturers, the Institute is now an association of forty-five large industrial organizations, the capital stock of which runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

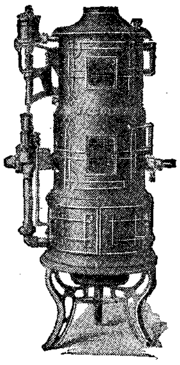
The Institute has published seven bulletins relating to oleomargarin—the first systematic effort to tell a true and comprehensive story. It has cooperated with legislative bodies and food-control officials with the result that many useless laws and regulations have been amended in a way to lighten the industry's burdens without in any way jeopardizing the interests of the Government or of consumers.

Such Is Love.—Brown was making a visit to a girl who lived in the country, and they were walking through the fields when they noticed a cow and a calf rubbing noses in bovine love. He spoke up: "The sight of that makes me want to do the same thing."

"Go ahead," she replied, "it's father's cow."—*Ghost.*

The Real Thing.—Lady (just returned from Egypt, and showing curious souvenirs)—"I bought that scarab from an Arab boy, who assured me he had stolen it himself during the excavations in the temple. And I'm sure it must be genuine, because he had such an honest little face."—*Jester.*





TOO TIRED *to take* A BATH

HOW often are you too tired to go out in the kitchen and fuss with the old-fashioned heater—too tired to wait thirty minutes for the water to get hot?

A hot bath would be a real luxury—a *real* comfort—more refreshing, more restful than anything you can think of. But it's just too much trouble!

Pittsburg Water Heaters have made baths easy to take. They are preparing the baths for thousands of tired men and women every evening—giving them their tubs every morning.

And the water is heated more cheaply per gallon than you can heat it by any other method.

There are eighteen different sizes and types of Pittsburg Water Heaters. One of them will exactly fit the requirements of your home, give it perfect hot water service—twenty-four hours, every day—in the most economical and efficient way.

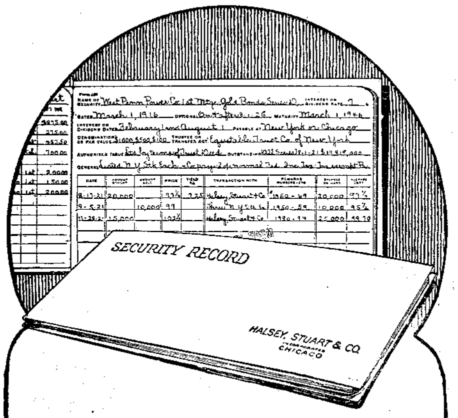
Ask the Pittsburg dealer in your vicinity—the gas company or one of the prominent plumbers—to demonstrate the Pittsburg to you. He will tell you how *the easy-payment plan allows you to practically make your own terms.*

Or, write to us, mentioning the number of hot water faucets there are in your home and the number of persons in your family. We will recommend the proper size Pittsburg for your needs. At the same time, we will send you a copy of "The Well-managed Home," an interesting little book telling the whole story of hot water service.

Bear in mind that Pittsburg Water Heaters are made and guaranteed by the oldest and largest manufacturers of copper coil heaters in the world, a company with a reputation extending over a quarter of a century.

PITTSBURG WATER HEATER CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburg
AUTOMATIC GAS
WATER HEATERS
"If it's done with heat, you can do it better with gas"



This Handy Investment Record

saves unnecessary trips to your safe deposit box and quickly furnishes complete information—amounts, interest dates, maturities, prices, taxable status, etc., of your investment holdings.

It is made in loose-leaf form so that pages may be added as required—the pocket size is handy and compact.

Included is a bond interest table, also a chart of information on all issues of Liberty and Victory Bonds.

Income Tax Data Is Readily Available

when you use the convenient forms provided in this loose-leaf booklet for recording purchases and sales of securities, income derived, tax provisions, etc.

MAIL COUPON BELOW and copy of our "Loose Leaf Security Record" 244 will be sent promptly without obligation

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED

CHICAGO 209 S. LaSalle St
NEW YORK 14 Wall Street
BOSTON 82 Devonshire St.
PHILADELPHIA 100 S. Broad St.
DETROIT 601 Griswold St.
ST. LOUIS 319 N. 4th St.
MILWAUKEE 425 E. Water St.
MINNEAPOLIS 610 Second Ave., S.

Mail this Coupon to our nearest office

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
Please send me a copy of your booklet, "Loose Leaf Security Record" 244

Name ....
Street ....
City ....

INVESTMENTS ▼ AND ▼ FINANCE

THE CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

In seventy years, the lifetime of two generations, the United States has become the world's greatest industrial nation, and this position, says the National Industrial Conference Board, has been established in large part within the five years from 1914 to 1919. It is obvious that this rapid transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy has carried with it many far-reaching changes in the distribution of the working population, in the relative economic importance of the geographical division of the States of the country, in the character, wage status, and working hours of the industrial personnel; the character of ownership of establishments, the kinds of power and fuels used, and the taxes and other expenditures of manufacturing industries. The Board has been working for more than a year on an analysis of the data in the Federal Census of Manufactures of 1919 and preceding years, cooperating with the Census Bureau. It sets down in a published statement the outstanding features of the changes brought about by the growth of industrialism as follows:

From 1849 to 1919 the total value of products manufactured in the United States rose from $1,091 millions to nearly $62½ billions, and the number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing from 957,059 to 9,096,372. In the first twenty years of this century the personnel of manufacturing industries more than doubled, while the total value of manufactured products in 1919 was approximately five and one-half times the total in 1899.

An increasing proportion of the working population has been drawn into manufacturing. Of each thousand persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1899, about 182 were employed in manufacturing industries. The corresponding figure twenty years later was 260, representing an increase of about 43%. In some States the percentage gain in the number of persons employed in manufacturing relative to the total population gainfully occupied was much larger—in Michigan nearly 90%, in Ohio nearly 70%, Indiana, 69%, Washington and Missouri, 65%.

This indicates how the centers of industrial activity have moved slowly but surely westward, pushing back the agricultural frontier and stimulating the growth of cities.

This development has taken place, however, without increasing the proportion of women and children in industry. The entrance of women into industry has no more than kept pace with the industrial growth, while the proportion of workers under 16 years of age declined almost 60% in the period from 1899 to 1919.

The growth in the personnel of manufacturing industry and the effect of increased production on the standard of living are reflected in the increasing expenditures for wages and service, accompanied by a rapidly mounting average cost of service to the employer. The average cost of labor in manufacturing industries rose from $20.71 per month in 1849 to $96.50 in 1919, an increase of 368%. The total wage cost in manufacturing industries increased 158% from 1914 to 1919 alone.

At the same time there has taken place a steady decline in prevailing hours of work. From 1909 to 1919 the number of wage-earners in manufacturing establishments operating 48 hours or less per week increased about 750%. In 1919 about one-eighth of the total number of wage-earners in manufacturing were employed in establishments operating 44 hours or less per week, nearly one-half in establishments where the work-week was 48 hours or less and nearly three-fourths in establishments where it did not exceed 54 hours.

Altho wages represent the largest item of expense in industry, probably the most remarkable indication of the increasing importance of industry in the social economy is seen in the growing tax burden borne by manufacturing industries in the census periods. Tax expenditures outstript all other items of expenditure in relative gain, with an increase of 371% from 1914 to 1919, while the ratio of taxes to total expenditures more than doubled.

No less significant than these changing external relations of manufacturing industry with American life are the changes that have taken place within the structure and processes of industry itself. The increasing importance of management in the complex industrial structure is reflected in the remarkable growth of overhead personnel, in the tendency toward increasing the large industrial units and in the steadily growing movement toward corporate ownership. The manufacturing industries of the country employed in 1919 only 29% more wage-earners than in 1914, while during the same period the number of salaried officers of corporations increased 43%, superintendents and managers 92% and clerical and other salaried employees 43%.

There has also been a remarkable increase in the past twenty years in the proportion of workers employed in large establishments. Altho establishments employing over 1,000 wage-earners were less than one-third of one per cent. of the total number of all establishments, in 1919 they employed over 26% of the total number of wage-earners. Despite this tendency toward larger industrial units, the great majority of the manufacturing establishments of the country employ a relatively small number of wage-earners. Nearly one-half of the establishments employ from one to five wage-earners each and more than two-thirds from one to twenty. While in 1904 the proportion of wage-earners in establishments owned by corporations was slightly less than 71% of the total number in manufacturing establishments, in 1919 the proportion had risen to over 86% of the total.

These changes have gone along with new developments in manufacturing processes which are directly indicated by the increasing importance of mechanical power and the development and use of new types of power and fuel such as electricity and oil in the last two decades. The total horse-power of the various types of power in

The vacation of a thousand marvels
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

—in Gardiner, out Cody

THE mysterious and spectacular phenomena of the geysers and the hot springs; the ineffable beauty of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone; the fascination of the wild animals—

These and a thousand other wonders found nowhere else on earth, *plus* the thrilling grandeur of the Cody Road through the Buffalo Bill Country—the land you will never forget—

That is Yellowstone Park on a Burlington Planned Vacation!

The ideal and complete tour of Yellowstone Park is, in Gardiner—out Cody, because in no other way can the visitor gain the advantage of viewing the thrilling scenes between these rail gateways and the Park proper, or see the wonders within the Park in the order of their increasing importance. Nature's grand climax comes where it belongs. Ask anyone who has made the trip.

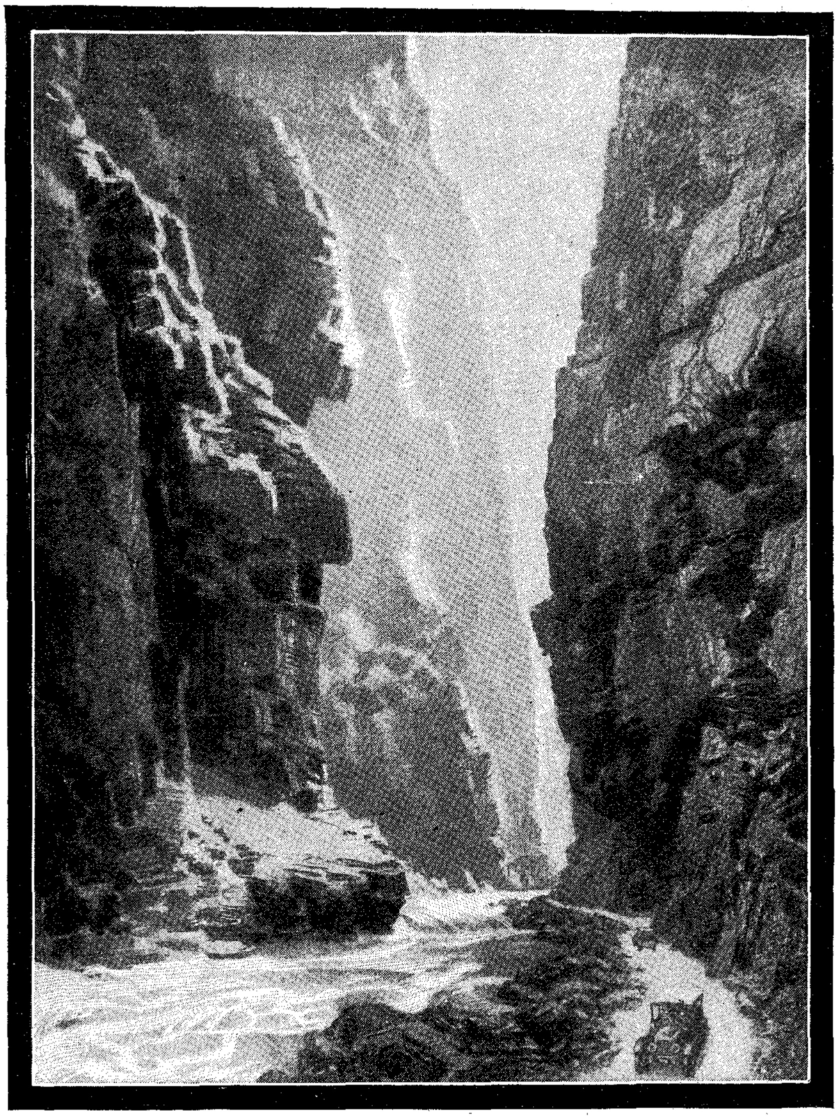
This unforgettable motor ride is included in your Burlington tour without side trip, extra transportation cost or bother.

Via the Burlington, on a round trip ticket to Yellowstone Park alone, you can without extra rail cost visit Denver and the Colorado Springs-Manitou-Pike's Peak region. You can at small cost visit Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park, the Royal Gorge, and other Colorado pleasure spots. Two weeks, if that is your limit, is ample time for a glorious vacation in the land of Eternal Wonder. Two days from Chicago or St. Louis; three days from Texas points will bring you there.

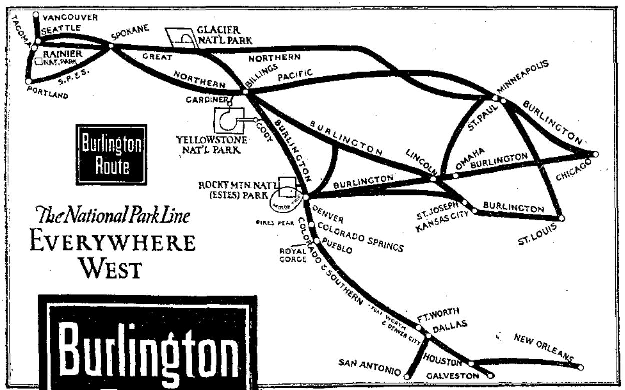
The sharp reduction in railroad fares made last year still prevails. The low cost of the trip will surprise you. Your local agent can give you an estimate of the cost.

If you are going farther West—

Just say Burlington to your local agent—he'll understand. This will allow you conveniently to visit Yellowstone Park en route.

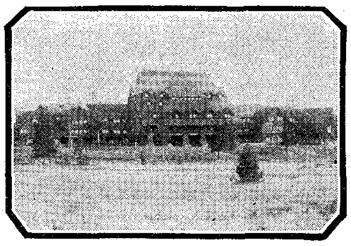


Everywhere West via the dependable Burlington — the route of Comfort, Courtesy and Convenience

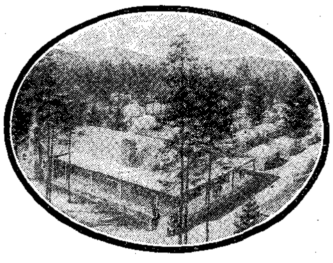

VANCOUVER
SEATTLE
TACOMA
RAINIER NAT. PARK
PORTLAND
S.P.&S.
SPOKANE
GLACIER NAT'L PARK
GREAT NORTHERN
NORTHERN PACIFIC
BILLINGS
GARDINER
YELLOWSTONE NAT'L PARK
CODY
BURLINGTON
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. PAUL
LINCOLN
OMAHA
CHICAGO
ROCKY MTN. NAT'L (ESTES) PARK
MOTOR TRIP
DENVER
PIKES PEAK
COLORADO SPRINGS
PUEBLO
ROYAL GORGE
ST. JOSEPH
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS
COLORADO & SOUTHERN
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY
FT. WORTH
DALLAS
HOUSTON
GALVESTON
SAN ANTONIO
NEW ORLEANS
Burlington Route
The National Park Line
EVERYWHERE WEST

Burlington Route
The National Park Line

Old Faithful geyser, plays every 60 to 80 minutes—120 to 170 feet high



Old Faithful Inn, one of the Park's magnificent hotels



Outdoor camps afford all the joys of the outdoors—with perfect comfort

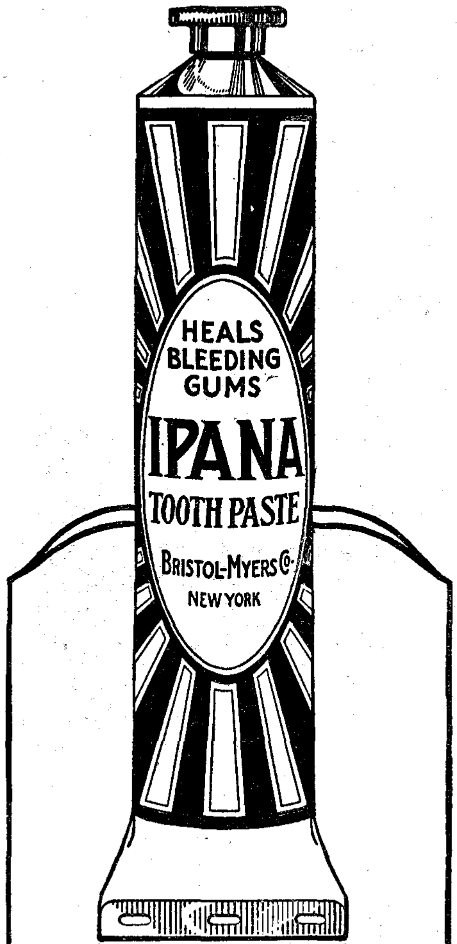
The famous bears of Yellowstone Park are friendly towards visitors

Free Book

WRITE for free book, "Yellowstone National Park," to P. S. Eustis, Pass. Traffic Mgr., C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Burlington Planned Vacations



Does your tooth-brush "show pink"?

ALL TOO OFTEN men and women hold back from giving their teeth the good brushing needed because their gums are soft or irritated.

A "pink tooth-brush" is a sign of tooth trouble to come—a warning to restore your gums to a healthy condition.

In this, Ipana Tooth Paste can help you. For it cleans the teeth thoroughly and exercises a gentle healing effect upon soft and bleeding gums.

Ipana contains Ziratol, long used by the profession in the treatment of soft, spongy or bleeding gums.

And flavor! Ipana is smooth, snappy and delightful.

IPANA
TOOTH PASTE

Bristol-Myers Co., 69 Rector St., New York, N.Y.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE without charge or obligation on my part.

Name ____________________
Address ____________________
City ____________________
State ____________________

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

manufacturing establishments increased from about 2,350,000 in 1869 to nearly 30,000,000 in 1919, fifty years later. The ratio of mechanical power to man-power has also increased to a marked degree. *From 1899 to 1919 the total power used* nearly trebled, while the number of wage-earners increased less than two-thirds. In the last decade the total horse-power of electrical motors in manufacturing plants rose nearly 239%. A marked increase in the use of oil has taken place in the last decade, the quantity of this fuel consumed in manufacturing rising from 34 million barrels in 1909 to 92 million barrels in 1919 or approximately 168%.

As a result of these developments and of the rising price level due to world-wide economic influences, there has taken place *an increase in the production and value of* industrial products in many industries far out of proportion to the increases in the man-power and mechanical power used. This is especially marked in the automobile, phonograph, rubber and petroleum industries, while in the woolen, beet sugar, boot and shoe, brick and clay products, fertilizer and glass industries, production did not keep pace with increases in wage-earners and power employed.

MILLIONS FOR INVESTIGATION

"CONGRESS has spent millions in recent years on investigations, and the end is by no means in sight," remarks *The Wall Street Journal.* Besides the actual appropriations for investigation, the expenses include a considerable part of the annual appropriations for printing and such undetermined expenses as assistance of government department experts. This would make a grand total of pretty nearly $3,000,000 for investigations during the last ten years, since in that period the actual appropriations of House and Senate for "inquiries and investigations" total $2,696,450, as follows:

	Senate	*House*
1924	$100,000	$190,000
1923	100,000	150,000
1922	125,000	226,370
1921	150,000	242,255
1920	160,000	425,325
1919	35,000	238,000
1918	25,000	100,000
1917	25,000	162,000
1916	25,000	77,500
1915	25,000	115,000
	$770,000	$1,926,450

The cost of the 1919-20 inquiry into war expenditures is said to be estimated by the clerk of the House of Representatives at $150,000. The American valuation inquiry alone is said to have cost at least $50,000. Other investigation costs since 1919 have been compiled as follows:

Mexican affairs	$58,000
Ford-Newberry contest	32,000
Coal profiteering	26,000
Conditions of agriculture	22,000
U. S. Housing Corporation	14,000
Executions of members of A. E. F.	14,000
Civil service retirement	12,000
Alleged immoral practises in Navy	10,000

7 Shades of Black!

Star Brand Typewriter Ribbons are made in seven shades of Black Record; also Blue, Purple, Green, Red and Brown Record and Copying.

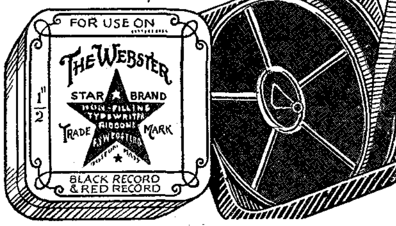
For general use, order Star Brand Regular Inking. For hard use and long wear, order Star Brand No. 8593. For dense, black impressions, order Star Brand No. 9099.

All colors and shades of colors, and all combinations of colors for every ribbon need on every type of copying and printing machine, and for all typewriters.

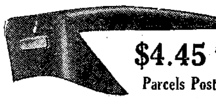
If your dealer cannot supply you with Star Brand Ribbons, write to our nearest warehouse. MultiKopy your letters for better copies.

F. S. Webster Company
Incorporated
334 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Branch Warehouses
New York **Chicago**
San Francisco
Philadelphia **Pittsburgh**


FOR USE ON
THE WEBSTER
STAR BRAND
NON-FILLING TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
F.S. WEBSTER CO. BOSTON MASS
TRADE MARK
1/2"
BLACK RECORD & RED RECORD

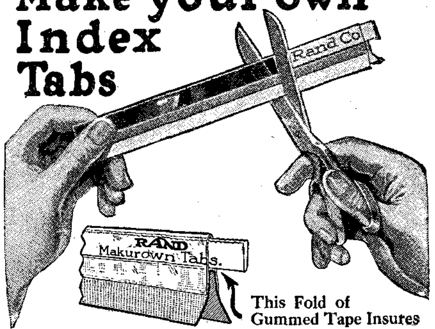
You Can Save $35.00



$4.45 and up
Parcels Post Paid

RECOVER your old auto top frame yourself. Custom tailor made to fit all makes and models. Any person that can drive a car can put it on. Roof and quarters sewed together, with rear curtain, fasteners, welts and tacks complete. Give name year and model number of your car.
Catalog and Samples Free.
LIBERTY TOP AND TIRE CO, Dept. F-2, Cincinnati, O.

Make your own Index Tabs


Rand Co.
RAND
Makurown Tabs.

This Fold of Gummed Tape Insures Uniform Exposure

—to meet your individual needs. Cut them any length desired;—write the labels with pen, pencil or typewriter—don't wait to have them printed. Tabs need never be thrown away—merely change or renew labels as necessary. Economy—Simplicity—That's the story, briefly told, of

RAND
MAKUROWN
INDEX TABS
PATENTED

Made of transparent fibreloid, in four widths and six colors which makes classification of records easy. Thousands have *found Makurowns the ideal method of indexing price books,* card indexes, memoranda, correspondence filing and any record that needs to be indexed.
Ask Your Stationer If he can't supply you, send 12c. for liberal samples and give his name.
Address M-2005 Rand Building

RAND
VISIBLE CARD SYSTEMS
ASK ANY BANK OR BUSINESS CONCERN ABOUT RAND
RAND COMPANY, INC., NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., U. S. A.

Cost of certain other outstanding investigations are set down thus:

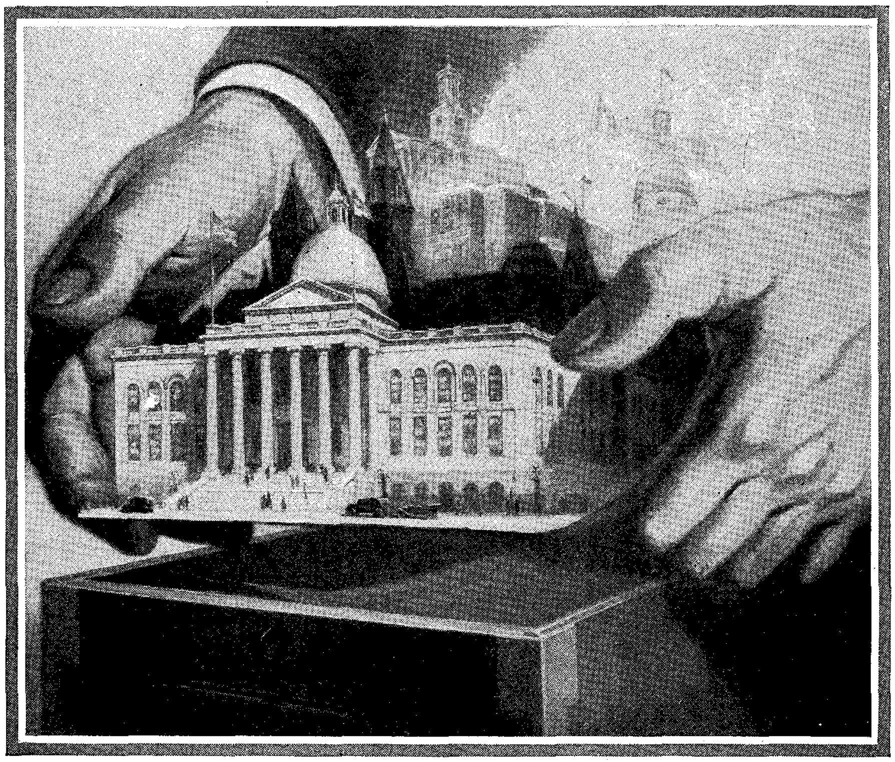
So-called money trust	$61,277
District of Columbia affairs	51,191
Alleged violations of anti-trust act by U. S. Steel, American Sugar Refining Co. and others	49,609
Forestry service (Ballinger-Pinchot)	25,000
Shipping industry	15,284
Interior department expenditures	13,503
Post-office department	10,639
Commerce and labor departments	6,175
Department of Agriculture	5,461
Taylor system	4,287
Manufacturers' Association	4,119

The Wall Street Journal notes that "payments to individuals in connection with investigations include $15,000 to Samuel Untermyer for services from April, 1912, to February, 1913; $15,000 to Sherman L. Whipple; $13,273 to W. W. Spaulding, accountant; over $12,000 to Senators Lodge and Fall for expenses in the Mexican investigation, 1920; $10,000 to T. Scott Mayes and J. R. Mayes, accountants in the District of Columbia probe; $9,400 to H. P. Willis; $6,200 to M. & L. W. Scudder for investigators and accountants for the aviation subcommittee and $2,489 to Dr. C. W. Richardson for professional services."

A DIVERSITY OF PRICES

THE wide spread, not only between wholesale and retail prices, and between price levels of different groups of commodities, but also between the prices quoted for the same commodity in different parts of the country, "makes averages, and statistics of the cost of living based on them, valueless if not misleading." This observation made by the New York *Times* is apropos of a recent analysis of the prices of farm products in different States, prepared by the Department of Agriculture. It is seen that the values of certain staple products are two, or three, or even five times as great in one part of the country as they are in another. *The Times* reprints a table in which highest and lowest prices for certain farm products in different States are given and are compared with an average price said to be "weighted" according to relative importance of county and State. The first ten items are priced as for January 15, the others for February 1, of the present year:

Commodity	*High*	*Low*	*Average*
Hogs, cwt.	$10.20	$6.80	$7.77
Beef cattle, cwt.	8.00	3.00	5.51
Veal calves, cwt.	11.80	4.30	8.05
Sheep, cwt.	8.00	4.50	6.88
Lambs, cwt.	12.00	6.30	10.69
Turkeys, lb.	.46	.217	.297
Milk cows, per hd.	97.00	27.80	54.01
Horses, per head	150.00	50.00	81.10
Apples, bbl.	6.75	3.00	3.73
Beans, dry, bu.	5.51	2.80	3.73
Wheat, bu.	1.78	.83	1.037
Corn, bu.	1.28	.51	.707
Oats, bu.	.79	.31	.418
Barley, bu.	1.15	.40	.55
Rye, bu.	2.00	.60	.711
Buckwheat, bu.	1.15	.71	.875
Potatoes, bu.	1.86	.34	.647
Butter, lb.	.55	.32	.423
Eggs, dozen	.62	.26	.335
Chickens, lb.	.30	.125	.178



A community's promise to pay

SO strong is the security of good Municipal and State Bonds that State laws approve them as suitable investments for Savings Banks.

Such bonds promise to pay you their face value after a definite term of years, and yield interest free from Federal income tax.

The National City Company has learned through years of analytical study the factors which make certain Government, State, Municipal, Railway, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds more desirable than others.

The results of the Company's latest studies will be found in a list of recommended bonds—a copy of which will be mailed on request.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

Offices in more than 50 leading cities throughout the World

BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES

SIMONIZ
TRADE MARK REG.
your car

The Simonized car is always a well groomed car of distinguished appearance because its glowing lustre is so easily kept clean and beautiful.

A soft cloth quickly and easily removes dust and travel marks from the simonized surface without injury to the original fine finish.

Insist on SIMONIZ. It enhances the beauty of new cars and restores the lustre of used cars. SIMONIZ has been the standard protection for all fine finishes for years. Your garage or accessory store has it.

The Simoniz Company
2120 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill
217 West End Ave. New York City
Simon's Top Dressing—Dressing DeLuxe
for fine tops

Simonized when it came from the showroom four years ago, this car's shimmering beauty has been protected in all weather through 40,000 miles of travel. The chauffeur takes great pride in its distinctive appearance. SIMONIZ has made it easy to keep clean and beautiful.

"I saw a good one in

FUN from the PRESS

at the Grand Theater this week," said a toastmaster recently. "A little chap climbed on his father's knee and said, 'Daddy, can you still do tricks?' Somewhat surprized, the sire asked, 'Why, what do you mean, son, "do tricks"?' And in all innocence the little lad responded, 'Well, mama says that when you were young you used to drink like a fish.'" The audience roared an approval of laughter and the usual early chill of such an occasion was dispelled.

"FUN from the PRESS" is a perennial supply of stories for orators, salesmen, and everybody who just likes to scatter sunshine with a clever jest or a witty wheeze. It embodies the best in current humor that The Literary Digest gleans from the printed pages of both hemispheres. And a hilarious new reel is released every week. At all leading theaters.

FUN from the PRESS

Produced by
THE LITERARY DIGEST

Distributed by
W. W. HODKINSON CORPORATION

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 21.—Systematic collection of funds to cover the expenses of repairing damage inflicted by German sabotage begins when the French seize 60,000,000 marks from the city treasury and main post-office at Duesseldorf.

The President of Finland, Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, signs a bill authorizing the Government to fund Finland's debt to the United States by a settlement similar to the British plan.

March 22.—The Berlin Government arrests many leaders of the monarchist movement.

The total reparations owed by Bulgaria to the Allies is fixt at 550,000,000 gold francs, payable over a period of sixty years. The settlement still has to be ratified by the Reparations Commission and accepted by the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece and Roumania.

Chancellor Cuno states in a public address that any discussion regarding the termination of the conflict with France must proceed on a basis of unconditional evacuation of the invaded territory.

The British Minister of Labor gives the number of registered unemployed in England at present as more than 1,300,000.

March 23.—Herr Severing, Prussian Minister of the Interior, asserts in an address before the Prussian Diet that the Prussian Government intends mercilessly to rout all elements taking part in monarchist plots. He names General Ludendorff as one of the most dangerous conspirators.

The German Government grants a credit of 400,000,000,000 marks to the German Coal Syndicate to aid in continuing passive resistance in the Ruhr, according to French announcements.

The Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Rome unanimously adopts a resolution introduced by the American delegates, favoring a world economic conference.

March 24.—The Allied occupation of the Rhineland for the last four years has cost Germany 4,500,000,000 gold marks, according to a statement made to the Reichstag by Minister of the Treasury Albert. This expenditure did not include the costs of the occupation of territory to enforce reparations payments or the cost of maintaining the Allied Control Commission.

The representative of the Near East Relief at Mersina, Asia Minor, states that the Turkish police have announced that the 4,500 Christian refugees at that place will be deported into the interior if they do not leave within four days.

March 25.—The war damages in the ten devastated regions of France are fixt at 85,750,000,000 francs in the revised figures announced by the Minister of Liberated Regions. France has paid her war victims 41,225,000,000 francs or 48 per cent. of the entire amount, largely in government securities.

March 26.—Sarah Bernhardt, world renowned actress, dies at her home in Paris at an advanced age, variously estimated at from seventy-eight to eighty-one years.

Archbishop Zepliak, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, and Vicar-General Butchkavitch are sentenced to death for opposing the Soviet Government, a stay of execution being granted, however; and fifteen priests and a choir boy are sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for a similar offense.

March 27.—Correspondents report that the Allies have reached complete agreement on the reply to be sent to the Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora on its counter-proposals of March 8 to the Allied Near East peace terms, which provide for another conference.

DOMESTIC

March 21.—Basil M. Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service, urges President Harding to direct the Department of Justice to uncover an alleged conspiracy to increase sugar prices.

Secretary of State Hughes states to a delegation representing the Women's Committee for the Recognition of Russia that recognition of the Soviet Government can not come without convincing assurance that it will adhere to well-established principles of international law.

March 22.—Secretary Hoover states that the Department of Commerce will investigate the sugar situation in Cuba, and that he has informally requested the Federal Trade Commission to sift to the bottom the causes of advance in prices.

The battle-ship *Iowa*, "Fighting Bob" Evans's ship at the battle of Santiago, is sunk in the Pacific in practise shooting, and a national salute of twenty-one guns is fired over her grave.

March 24.—Railroad train operations in 1922 occasioned the accidental death of 5,776 persons and the injury of 47,203, reports the Interstate Commerce Commission. In 1921 the deaths from similar cause were 5,587 and the injured 43,324. Nearly half of the persons killed last year, or 2,424, were trespassers, while 1,236 were railroad employees. Passengers killed during the year numbered 193, against 205 of the previous year, and the number of passengers injured was 5,813, as compared with 5,884 the year before.

March 26.—Acting Attorney-General Seymour instructs United States District Attorney Hayward, at New York, to gather evidence against reputed sugar speculators for presentation to Federal grand juries.

March 27.—President Harding orders an immediate inquiry by the Tariff Commission into the present high price of sugar in its relation to the sugar tariff, saying that if the commission finds that the tariff duty is even partially responsible for the increase he will proclaim a reduction in duty as provided by law.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America calls on the 150,000 Protestant churches of the country to urge the Government to "renounce the policy of aloofness in international affairs" and "take the initiative in calling an international conference to consider the whole economic and political situation in Europe, including reparations, debts and armaments."

Ready to Celebrate.—An Indianapolis dealer in tires and tubes advertises as follows: "Invite us to your next Blow-Out."—*The Progressive Grocer.*

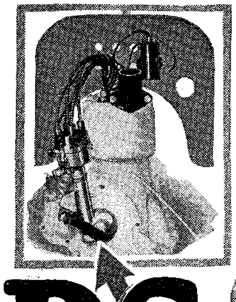
All The World
Extends a Welcoming Hand to

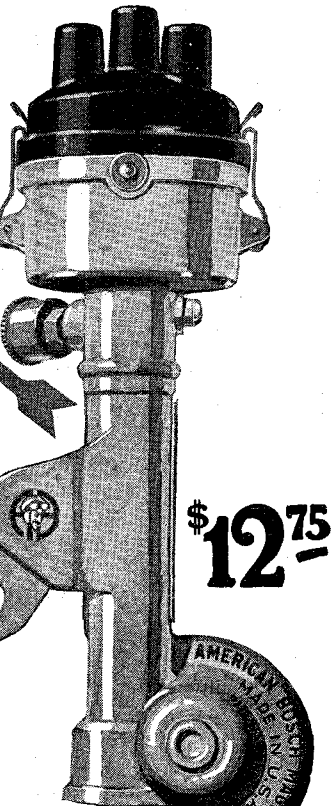
A·B·A American BANKERS Association Cheques
"TRAVEL MONEY"

Ask for A·B·A Cheques at your bank.

The Agent of the American Bankers Association for these cheques is

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK PARIS





Better Ignition *for* FORDS

$12.75

For less than the cost of a spare tire, you can get these advantages—

- more power on the hills—
- easy starting in any weather—
- quick acceleration without "bucking"—
- a smooth running engine at all speeds—
- no timer troubles, and no dirty plugs—
- no coils to adjust, and no short circuits—
- no spark lever to work when driving—
- less work to do on the car—
- less trouble and expense.

Type 600 Bosch Ignition System will improve your Ford wonderfully. Try it—if not entirely satisfied, return it and get your money back

See your dealer or write to

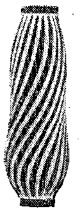
AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO CORPORATION
Box 6012, Springfield, Mass.

BOSCH TYPE 600 IGNITION

When You Think of Hot Water
Think of the Stack Heater Company!

The thoughts are synonymous. If you want hot water in abundance—quickly—cheaply, there is a STACK HEATER COMPANY product to meet your requirements.

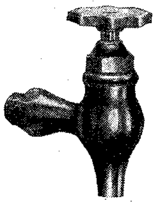
For more than a quarter of a century Stack Water Heaters have been known for their dependability, efficiency and economy of operation.



Every Stack Water Heater contains a coil made up of spiraling copper tubes, which split up the water from the range boiler into small streams. The ratio of heating surface of these tubes to the streams of water passing through them is 20 to 1. The result—hot water in abundance—quickly and with the minimum cost for operation. *This exclusive feature is patented.*

BE SAFE!

Water expands when heated. This expansion is dangerous if not properly relieved.



A Stack Safety Relief Valve is designed to serve the double purpose of a safety valve and a hot water faucet. Easy to install. Relieves into sink. Fool proof. Relieving pressure is set 25 lbs. above maximum pressure at point of installation.

Important—Always state water pressure when you order. Ask your plumber or water department what the pressure is in your home.

	Prices
½" Iron Size Male	$6.00
½" Iron Size Female Flange	7.00
½" Iron Size Male Adjustable Flange	8.50

STACK HEATER COMPANY
39 Sudbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Manufacturers of Tank Gas Water Heaters—Indirect Water Heaters—Instantaneous Steam Water Heaters—Non-By-Pass Tees—Safety Relief Valves—Thermostats—Plumbers' Gauges.

Cuticura Soap
—Is Ideal for—
The Complexion

Soap, Ointment, Talcum 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden, Mass.

A Matter of Concern Among Refined People

THE choice of a dentifrice is a matter of concern among refined people everywhere. Because Calox is the most effective agent ever discovered for cleaning, beautifying and polishing the teeth, it is the preference of the discriminating.

Calox is at your druggist.

FREE: *Write for booklet and Calox Sample.*
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.
91 Fulton St., New York City

CALOX
THE
OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Depravity.—"Just fancy old 'Arry tykin' to *burglary!* An' 'im 'avin' a good woman to *work* for 'im."—*London Opinion.*

Catnip.—Thomas—"I'd give my life for you, dear."

Maria—"Cheap skate! Nine or nothing."—*Tiger.*

Not at All.—Mother (aside)—"Edna, your collar looks tight."

Edna—"Oh, but Mother, he isn't."—*Orange Owl.*

Arkeological.—Mrs. Noah—"Noah, dear, what can be the matter with the camel?"

Noah—"The poor beast has both the fleas."—*Wasp.*

'Snuff.—Professor—"What is the penalty for bigamy?"

Student—"Two mothers-in-law."—*Missouri Wesleyan Criterion.*

True Love.—He—"Oh, Peggy, I shall be so miserable all the while I'm away from you."

She—"Oh, darling, if I could be sure of that it would make me so happy!"—*London Mail.*

Doubling Up.—"Willie," asked the teacher, "what is the plural of man?"

"Men," answered the small pupil.

"And the plural of child?"

"Twins," was the prompt reply.—*Central Wesleyan Star.*

Almost Persuaded.—Lawyer—"Now that we have won, will you tell me confidentially if you stole the money?"

Client—"Well, after hearing you talk in court yesterday, I am beginning to think I didn't."—*Melbourne Punch.*

Puzzle: Find the Frog.—Absent-Minded Professor—"I will show you the internal structure of a frog."

Same Party (after opening paper disclosing two hamburger sandwiches)—"I was sure I ate my lunch a few moments ago."—*Iowa Wesleyan News.*

Frank Man.—He had called on her twice a week for six months, but had not proposed. "Ethel," he said, as they were taking a moonlight stroll one evening, "I am—er—going to ask you an important question."

"Oh, George!" she exclaimed, "this is so sudden. Why, I—"

"What I want to ask you is this," he interrupted. "What date have you and your mother decided upon for our wedding?"—*Argonaut.*

Fast Traveler.—We like a story that was very popular with the Army in France.

It is the tale of a negro who was beating it for the back areas as fast as he could go, when he was stopt by a white officer.

"Don't delay me, suh," said the negro. "I's gotta be on my way."

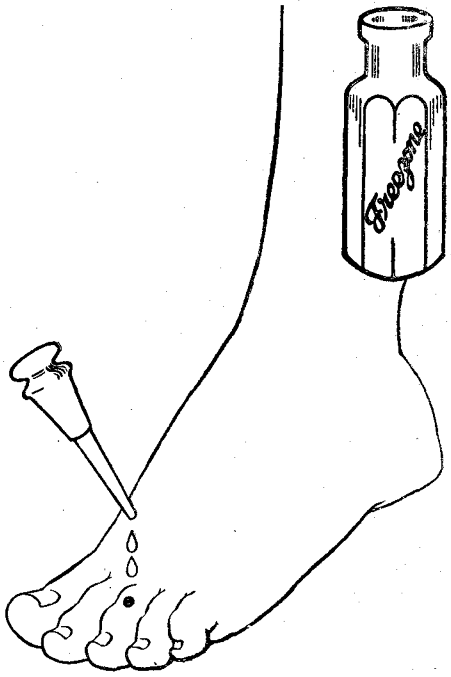
"Boy," replied the officer, "do you know who I am? I'm a general."

"Go on, white man, you ain't no general."

"I certainly am," insisted the officer, angrily.

"Lordy!" exclaimed the negro, taking a second look. "You sure is! I musta been travelin' some, 'cause I didn't think I'd got back that far yit."—*Ottawa Evening Citizen.*

Corns
Lift Off with the Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between toes, and calluses, without pain, soreness.

PATENTS. INVENTORS should write for Free Guide Books and RECORD OF INVENTION BLANK before disclosing invention. Send model or sketch of your invention for our Free opinion of its patentable nature.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
759 9th Washington, D. C.

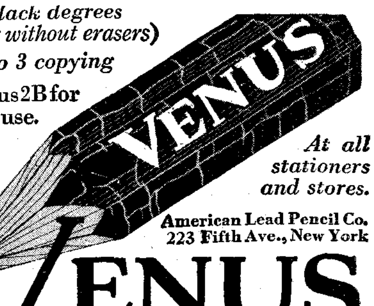
INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

YOU CAN have a business-profession of your own and earn big income in service fees. A New system of foot correction; readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks. Easy terms for training, openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting.
Address Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

$100
$2.50
a Week

DIAMONDS-WATCHES
CASH or CREDIT
Send for Free Catalog Over 2000 illustrations. Everything fully explained.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED
BARGAIN PRICES Our IMMENSE BUYING POWER for our Chain of Stores and our large Mail Order House enables us to make lower prices than small concerns. We invite comparisons. You will be convinced that you can do better with LOFTIS. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
"Sylvia" Diamond Ring. Blue white, perfect cut Diamond. Ring is 18-K Solid White Gold, $100.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO.
Dept. M-953
108 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

17 black degrees
(with or without erasers)
Also 3 copying
Try Venus 2B for general use.



At all stationers and stores.
American Lead Pencil Co.
223 Fifth Ave., New York
VENUS
PENCILS
The largest selling quality pencil in the world

The Best Laid Plans.—When Tut-ankh-Amen retired into his dug-out, he little thought that he would be.—*London Opinion.*

Easy.—"How did you keep your donation secret?"

"I sent in an anonymous check."—*Lampoon.*

Page Einstein.—A grocer says that some people who buy on time don't seem to know when time leaves off and eternity begins.—*Progressive Grocer.*

Struck by an Idea.—Just after the apple hit him on the head Sir Isaac Newton became suddenly serious. "I realize the gravity of the situation," he said.—*Goblin.*

Gone His Limit.—"Prisoner, have you anything to offer in your own behalf?"

"No, your Honor, I've turned every cent I own over to my lawyer and a couple of jurymen."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Bad and Worse.—A man rushed into a tobacco store.

"This cigar you sold me," he said, "it's—it's simply frightful."

"Well, you needn't complain," said the tobacconist. "You've only got one. I've got thousands of them."—*The Progressive Grocer.*

Real Entertainment.—To-morrow Lord Cecil begins a round of social and public engagements, beginning at noon with a luncheon given by Frank A. Munsey to newspaper publishers and editors, which will occupy his time until he sails for home on April 28.—*From an item in the New York Tribune.*

Too Much of a Good Thing.—"I tell you," said the real estate agent, "there isn't a finer residence on earth than this. Just look at the wonderful scenery."

"The scenery is all right," replied the home searcher. "The only trouble is there is too much of it between here and the city."—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

Logical.—HARVARD GRADUATE—"The members of my class who have married have had an average of a little less than two children."

VASSAR GRADUATE—"Isn't that remarkable? The married women of my class have averaged almost three. I wonder what that proves?"

HARVARD GRADUATE—"Oh, not much. Simply that women have more children than men."—*Life.*

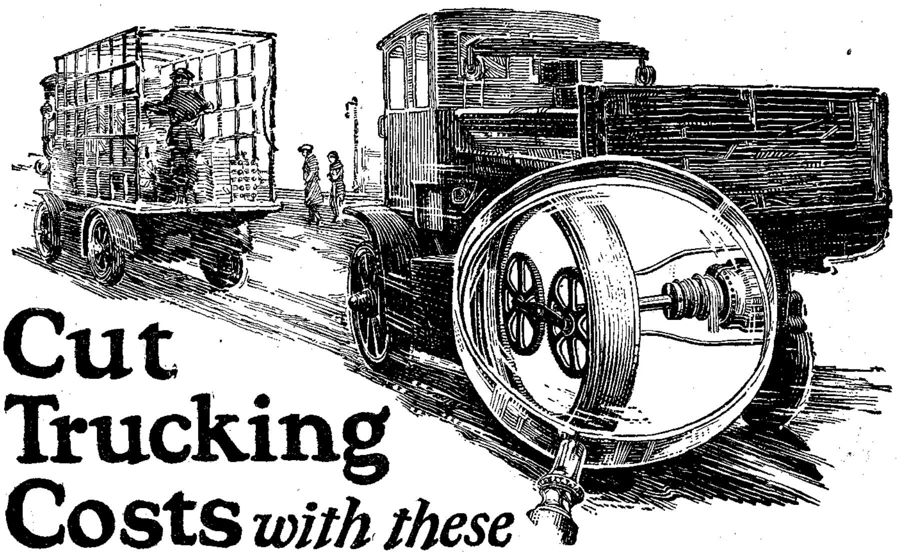
Another Army Contractor.—There are two things better than working for yourself. Dodging work altogether, and having somebody else do it for you.

The advance of a division under fire in the none-too-late war had been halted and orders were given to dig in. Earth began to fly except at one point where, behind a natural mound, the top of a doughboy's head was to be seen, while cigaret smoke curled lazily upward.

"Dig in! Dig in!" yelled a lieutenant on a tour of inspection.

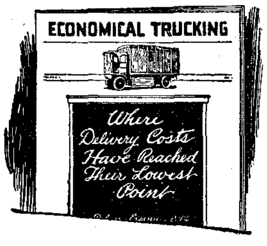
"Hush," replied the soldier reproachfully. "Don't disturb my contractor."

Peering over the edge of the mound, the Lieutenant saw a German soldier digging away as if his life depended on it—which it did—only a few inches from the end of the doughboy's rifle.—*The American Legion Weekly.*



Cut Trucking Costs *with these* 2 Most Efficient Power Units

Walker Electric Trucks naturally give "Lowest Trucking Cost" on city routes—because they employ the two most efficient power units known—the electric motor; and the patented Walker Balanced Drive. This construction means 1,000 fewer parts than any gas truck—useful life 10 to 20 years.



These bulletins tell how the recognized leaders in American business have attained "Economical Trucking." On request we will enter your name to receive "Economical Trucking" regularly.

But the absolute proof that Walkers give more miles, more tons, more stops per dollar of trucking cost on city routes, is the distinguished and rapidly increasing list of leading business concerns that operate Walker fleets on their city routes.

Can you afford to pay 50% to 100% more for your city route trucking than such experienced Walker fleet users as these eight nationally prominent companies, who together operate over $4,000,000 of Walker Electrics.

American Can Co.
American Railway Express Co.
Beech-Nut Packing Co.
Burton-Dixie Corporation
Marshall Field & Co.
National Biscuit Co.
National Lead Co.
Vacuum Oil Co.

WALKER VEHICLE COMPANY
America's Leading Manufacturer of Electric Street Trucks
CHICAGO
New York Boston Philadelphia
Buffalo Atlanta New Orleans
Dealers and Distributors in Principal Centers

WALKER ELECTRIC TRUCKS
Load Capacities: ½—1—2—3½—5 Tons
Lowest Trucking Cost on City Routes

Authorities on throat hygiene know that Formamint really does kill germs

Prevention,

rather than cure,

is the keynote of modern medicine

SAID a great educator in a recent address before a prominent college of medicine: "Medicine has changed. For centuries it was curative, and is now preventive."

For the throat is the gateway through which disease germs reach the system. It is through the throat that man's greatest enemy, the germ of infection, seeks to invade the system.

Formamint is a pleasant tasting tablet that dissolves slowly in the mouth, setting free a powerful yet harmless germicide that mixes with the saliva, thus penetrating every nook and crevice of the throat, searching out and destroying the germs of infection.

Today, science recognizes in Formamint a reliable means of prevention, and physicians urge its regular use for all throat troubles involving infection.

Public health authorities recognize the germ-killing properties of Formamint

Formamint

GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLETS

Formamint is our Trademark—It identifies our product

Send for generous trial tube

Special metal pocket-carrier containing 10 Formamint tablets mailed on receipt of 4 cents in stamps or coin. Address The Bauer Chemical Company, 117 W. 18th St., New York, N. Y.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

MISS FLORENCE I. ADAMS, Boston, Mass., has kindly sent the Easy Chair the following contribution on Children's Day:

"Some time prior to 1850, the Reverend Charles H. Leonard, then pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets, Chelsea, Mass., began the custom of observing a Sunday in June as Rose Sunday, or Children's Day, and in 1857 the church formally set aside the second Sunday in June and designated the day as 'Children's Sunday,' and in 1867 the General Convention of the Universalist Church voted that the day with its service be adopted by all its represented bodies.

"In 1865 the Methodists formed a committee to make recommendations, and in 1867 formally adopted 'Children's Day' and made the second Sunday in June the fixed date.

"At the Ecumenical Conference held in London, 1881, it was resolved 'That one day in every year be faithfully observed as "Children's Day."'

"In 1884 the Baptist Publication Society formally adopted the second Sunday in June as Children's Day.

"It is now observed by nearly all the churches throughout the world."

"J. E. C.," San Pedro, Calif.—The correct contractions for *are not* and *were not* are *aren't* and *weren't.*

"B. W. L.," Roanoke, Va.—The correct pronunciation of the term *Leviathan* is *li-vai'-a-than*—*i* as in *habit, ai* as in *aisle, a's* as in *final.*

"J. E. M.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Which of the following sentences is correct and why? (1) 'Every horse and cow in your territory *has* to be fed.' (2) 'Every horse and cow in your territory *have* to be fed.'"

In his "English Grammar Simplified," p. 208, Dr. James C. Fernald states the following rule: "When two or more singular nominatives connected by *and* are modified by *each, every,* or *no,* they are taken separately and have a verb in the singular number; as, *Each* officer *and* [each] soldier *was* at his post; *Every* teacher *and* [every] pupil *was* ready; *No* sentence *and no* word *is* to be neglected."

Therefore, the singular *has* should be used in the sentence submitted "*Every* horse *and* [every] cow in your territory *has* to be fed."

"G. F. G.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) How is the word *Company's* abbreviated—*Co.'s, Co's.,* or *Co's?* (2) In asking for the number of a certain article required, is 'requirements *of* the department' or 'requirements *for* the department' correct? (3) An illustration of a tool forms part of a circular; in referring to the illustration should one say 'as shown *in, on,* or *by* the illustration'? (4) Is a house located or does a person live 'on' or 'in' a street?"

(1) The word *Company's* is abbreviated in the singular *Co.'s;* in the plural, *Cos'.* (2) The "requirements *of* a department." (3) Illustrations may be referred to in any one of the following ways: (a) "As shown *in* the illustration"; (b) "As shown *by* the illustration"; (c) "See illustration *on* page so and so," but *not* "As shown *on* the illustration." (4) A house is located *in* a street and not *on* it, for the street consists of a roadway, a sidewalk, and the houses that abut thereon.

"M. S.," Omuta, Japan.—Chicago is pronounced *shi-ka'go* or *shi-kaw'go*—*sh* as in *ship, i* as in *habit, a* as in *art* or as in *awe,* and *o* as in *obey.*

"J. D.," New Haven, Conn.—"Are there alternative ways of spelling the following words—*advertizing, carburetors, confectionary?*"

(1) The word *advertising* is spelled with an "s" or, according to the American Philological Society and the Simplified Spelling Board with "z"—*advertizing.* (2) The word *carburetor* may be spelled in any one of three ways — *-ter, -tor,* or *-retter.* (3) *Confectionary* is an adjective "pertaining to sweetmeats or to goods sold in a confectioner's shop," and is to be distinguished from *confectionery,* "the shop where the sweetmeats are sold."